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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The International Yacht Race—Arrest of Supposed Fenians from Birmingham—Defection of a Carlist Leader in Spain—The Cuban Insurrection.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 15—*Midnight*.—It is announced that Earl Degrey L. Ripon was installed last night as Grand Master of the order of Free Masons in England.

Mr. Ashbury, owner of the yacht Cambria, gives as a reason for his refusal to continue the race with the Sappho on yesterday, that he objected to the start as given by the umpires, and that the new course was in direct violation of the constitution and stipulations made with Douglas, of the Sappho, previous to the race.

The umpires had decided to start the yachts around the Cherbourg breakwater. Ashbury contended that the conditions were dead to windward, and refused to start. The Sappho sailed over the course, and claims the cup. She behaved splendidly, and made seven tacks, one of sixty miles. The dispute has been submitted to arbitrators. The next race comes off to-morrow.

LONDON, May 16.—2 *P. M.* John Bright is rapidly convalescing.

Lord Clarendon and Minister Motley have signed the naturalization treaty.

Baron Brunnor leaves London to replace Baron Stockelburg, the late Russian Minister at Paris.

The Government will ask Parliament to guarantee New Zealand a loan of a million dollars to employ the natives on a road making to assist emigration.

Four Fenians from Birmingham have been arrested here. Fifty revolvers and three hundred pounds of powder were seized.

The King of Belgium is now visiting London.

The Republican agitation in Italy continues.

The students in Florence and Naples indulge in seditious cries.

The Naples University has been closed.

Considerable excitement has been created here by the arrest of fifty persons who had just arrived from Birmingham by rail. The prisoners all had revolvers on their persons, and were plentifully supplied with money. They are supposed to be Fenians. The authorities are taking further measures to prevent any disorder.

LONDON, May 16.—The result of the yacht race forms the theme of newspaper comment and conversation. It was reported that on the return of the tug Gem to Cowes, parties from on board industriously circulated the falsehood that the Sappho unfairly shot a mile and a half ahead, at or before the signal to start. This statement had been telegraphed to many sporting papers of England. The universal conviction now is, however, that the Sappho fulfilled all the conditions of the race accurately and honorably, and those most concerned readily admit it. Mr. Ashbury is blamed by his friends for not insisting on time allowances.

The supposed Fenians arrested here yesterday were examined to-day. The evidence was unsatisfactory, and the prisoners were remanded.

Rev. Thos. Dale Owen, of St. Pauls, died yesterday in his 73d year.

The English pilots speak in the highest terms of the sailing qualities of the Sappho. They say she shipped no water, and made sixty miles on one reach.

A New York correspondent of the London *Times*, who is vouched for by the financial editor of that paper, writes to "bear" cotton, gold and American railroad securities in the British market.

The match between the watermen Taylor and Oddy for one hundred pounds a side, to be rowed on the Tyne to-day, didn't come off. The boats were brought out, but Oddy having injured his hand, declined to start. Taylor then rowed over the course and claims the money.

In the House of Lords to-night Lord Strathen introduced a bill rendering education compulsory, and establishing a rate for the support of schools. Action was postponed pending the consideration of Mr. Foerster's bill in the Commons.

In Commons Mr. Lefevre, Secretary of the Board of Trade, explained that the proposed reduction in light house dues applied equally to steamers and sailing vessels. The House went into Committee on the Irish land bill and amendments of detail were discussed. Clause in which provision is made for advances to tenants gave rise to a lively debate. The clause was sustained by a majority of 87. After a long debate the bill was read a second time.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 15—*Midnight*.—General Ramon Calrera, the celebrated Carlist leader has deserted the party and offers to take the prescribed oath to the Spanish constitution. This action causes great surprise in political circles, and he is vehemently condemned by all his former adherents.

It is authoritatively stated to-day that Prince Ferdinand, Ex-King of Portugal, signifies his willingness to accept the offer to be made King of Spain, but it is not known that his name in connection with this high position is at present being considered by the Government.

MADRID, May 16.—In the Constituent Cortes on Saturday a Republican Deputy spoke of the insurrection as still existing in Cuba, notwithstanding the repeated statements of the Government that it had been terminated. Senor Moret, Minister for the Colonies, replied, insisting that the insurrection had really ended. There were predatory bands of insurgents still in Cuba, and some skirmishes had lately occurred, but entire order would soon be restored. Official news from Captain General De Rodas gives universal satisfaction.

In the Cortes Minister Moret promised an early introduction of a bill abolishing slavery in the colonies.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 16—Madame Ollivier, wife of the Prime Minister, has received the decoration of noble ladies of Spain.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, May 16.—The steamship Paraguay, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 16.—The steamer Amazon, from New Orleans, arrived in distress, having lost her propeller.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 16.—The steamship Ohio, from Baltimore, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 16.—*Evening*.—Consols, 94½; on account, 94½. American Securities quiet: '62, 89¼; '65, 88¾; '67, 90¼. Ten-Forties, 85¾. Eries, 18¾; Illinois 112½. Stocks are steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Cotton market quiet, with middling uplands at 11½d and Orleans at 11¾@11⅞d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 9d; red western No 2, 8s 3d@8s 4d; winter 9s. Western flour 21s. Corn, No 2 mixed, 28s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s. Provisions firm. Pork 108s 6d. Beef 111s. Lard 69s. Cheese 75s. Bacon: 58s for Cumberland and 63s 6d for short rib middles. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, May 16.—Tallow 44s 9d. Hops dull. Sperm Oil firmer at 90@91s. Sugar quiet and steady. Calcutta Linseed 62s. Linseed Cakes firmer. Linseed Oil firmer.

ANTWERP, May 16.—Petroleum firm.

FRANKFORT, May 16.—Bonds active and firm at 95¼@95¾.

PARIS, May 16.—Bourse firm; rentes 75f.

HAVRE, May 16.—Cotton heavy at 132¼ on spot.

Explosion at the Watertown Arsenal.

[By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, May 16.—Two buildings connected with the Watertown Arsenal were blown to atoms yesterday afternoon by the accidental explosion of a large quantity of shells and other war munitions. The explosion occurred at 2 o'clock, in the shell house, and was caused by the intense heat drawn from the sun through a circular skylight, which operated similar to a sun glass. No workmen were present, otherwise the loss of life would have been fearful. The explosion was distinctly heard nearly a dozen miles in all directions. Large crowds gathered to the scene of the accident; through their exertions and those of the firemen, the flames were kept from communicating with the magazine. If it had ignited, the destruction to life and property would have been almost impossible to contemplate.

Upper Rivers.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

MORGANTOWN, May 16.—River falling, with three feet of water in the channel; weather clear; thermometer 83 at 4 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, May 16.—River falling, with five feet and a half of water in the channel; weather clear; thermometer 77 at 5 P. M.

OIL CITY, May 16.—River at a stand, with nineteen inches of water in the channel; weather clear; thermometer 78 at 6 P. M.

GREENSBORO, May 16.—River falling slowly, with four feet six inches of water in the channel; weather clear; thermometer 78 at 5 P. M.

—Officers of the Kansas Pacific Railroad at St. Louis confirm the report from Omaha of an Indian raid on their road. The attack was made on working parties between Kit Carson and Willow Springs, a distance of forty miles. Ten men belonging to the grading parties were killed. This is the first appearance of the Indians in force this season, and the workmen were not on guard. Arms have been distributed, and troops sent to various points for protection. No delay has been caused in the construction of the railroad between Kit Carson and Denver.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Flour firmer; super $4,62@4,75; XX $5,37@5,50, and XXX $6. Corn; white scarce and firmer at $1,40 and mixed at $1,25@1,30. Oats 70c. Bran $1,40. Hay $26. Pork $31@31,50. Bacon; 13½@14¼c for shoulders and 17¾@18¼c for sides. Hams higher; sugar cured 20@21c. Lard; kettle rendered and tierce, 16¾@17c; refined tierces scarce at 17¼c, and kegs 19¼c. Sugar quiet and firm at 11¼c. Molasses; prime reboiled 75c. Whisky; western rectified $1,05@1,06. Coffee; fair, 16¾@16¼c, and prime 17¼@18¼c. Sterling 25¼c.

Albany.

ALBANY, May 16.—Beeves remarkably buoyant. On Friday the market opened fully ¼c higher, and on Saturday a further advance of ¼c was obtained. Good to choice steers brought 9¾@9¾c, and from this to 8½c was the range. The supply of sheep was moderate, and the market ruled ¼c higher; prices ranged at 7@8¼c. Receipts of hogs moderate.

XLIST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: All Orders Suspended and the Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment Considered. HOUSE: Bill to Reduce Internal Taxes Reported, With Explanation by Mr. Schenck, Chairman Ways and Means Committee—The Tariff Bill Virtually Killed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1870.

SENATE.

The bill granting public lands in the State of Ala. to the Decatur and Aberdeen Railroad, passed.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota at the junction of the Sioux Wood river with the Red river of the north to the Winnepeg district of British America.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment putting the price of land at the average value of $2,50 per acre and prescribing a method of keeping lands open for settlements. He said the amendment was identical with the formula proposed by the House Committee on public lands for all bills of this character.

Rejected—yeas 20, nays 27.

The bill then passed.

At one o'clock the appropriation bill was called up in order.

Mr. STEWART, in pursuance of a request made to him by a number of Senators, moved to pass over the present and all prior orders, in order to reach the bill for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. SUMNER and Mr. SAULSBURY rose to speak, but

Mr. WILLIAMS objected to debate.

Mr. CASSERLY asked for a division of the motion.

The question was taken on passing over the pending order, the appropriation bill. Yeas 34, nays 23.

The Franking bill was also laid aside—yeas 32, nays 23.

The bill enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment then came before the Senate. [Its provisions were published April 26.]

Mr. STEWART submitted an amendment, providing that when any person ineligible under the third article of the Fourteenth Amendment shall hold office, except as a member of Congress or State Legislature, the United States District Attorney for the district in which said person holds office shall proceed against said person by *quo warranto*, and such writs of *quo warranto* shall take precedence over all others on the dockets of the United States Courts to which they are made returnable.

Mr. STEWART also moved several additional sections, imposing fine and imprisonment for holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment and forever disqualifying the offender from holding office under the United States; giving to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, Indians not taxed excepted, the same rights in every State or Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, give evidence and to the full and equal benefits of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as are enjoyed by white citizens; also to be subject to like pains and penalties, taxes, licenses and exactions of every kind and none other; no tax or charge to be imposed by any State upon any person emigrating thereto.

Mr. VICKERS argued against the constitutional power of Congress to pass the bill, claiming the control of suffrage belonged to the States alone.

Mr. THURMAN said State after State had permitted the colored race to vote, that no black man had been interfered with, and it would now be a most evil example to pass a bill bristling with fines and imprisonments upon officers of elections and rewards to be given to informers, when there was no necessity for it. He expressed his own opinion that it was a bill which had been purposely made so obnoxious as to defeat itself. The first section was objectionable because the 15th amendment could not gain additional strength by its enactment in the shape of a statute, and that seemed the only object of the section. The second section undertook to impose duties upon State officers, directly in the face of a decision by the Supreme Court that it was not in the power of Congress to impose any duty upon an officer of a State. The third section required that the offer to perform a prerequisite to entitle a party to vote shall, if rendered nugatory by the refusal or negligence of an election officer, be deemed a performance in law of an act, although it might be proven by a hundred witnesses that the party was committing perjury. His affidavit as to the offer was to be conclusive. If an election officer did not receive such vote, it was provided that he should forfeit $500 to the person aggravated, thus holding out a clear inducement to the unscrupulous to commit perjury, giving him $500 for it, and making the party in every such case a common informer. The bill prohibited any attempt to hinder, delay or obstruct a voter under penalty of $500 to the person aggrieved, and imprisonment, with an additional fine of $500 to the United States. What was an attempt to delay, etc.? If one man reasoned with another approaching the polls, and attempted to persuade him to vote for a particular candidate, was that an attempt to delay? If so, the offender would have to pay $500 to the man and $500 to the United States, and go to prison besides. This would put every man in the power of every unscrupulous man who chose to swear falsely for pay. Had it come to this? That the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment has made it necessary to offer a premium for perjury and put every man in the community at the mercy of a villain.

Mr. THURMAN reviewed the objectionable features of the bill in detail, characterizing it as a bill to create a race of common informers, and pay them in hard cash for perjury. Referring to the calling out of land and naval forces by order of the President, he said in England it was a punishable offence to have troops of the realm within one mile of the polls, but under this law we were to have United States troops surrounding every polling booth, and seeing that judges of elections discharged their duty. This was subordinating civil to military authority. If Senators could pass such a bill, and the people should sustain it, all he had to say was that the country was lost to all sense of freedom.

Mr. FERRY moved to amend Mr. Stewart's amendment by striking out the section to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, imposing penalties on any person ineligible thereby, who knowingly holds office. He thought the political disabilities of the Southern people would not remain for more than two years longer, and that it was impolitic to create new fines for misdemeanors of this character, as the remaining provisions gave sufficient remedy for existing evils.

Mr. MORTON hoped the section would not be stricken out. He had failed to see the propriety of permitting the old politicians of the South, men who brought about the war and were the real authors of all our misfortunes, to share in our political rights. The proposition was subversive of every principle of justice, and it would be a cruelty to the country. There seemed to be a desire to divest the rebellion of every feature of criminality, and to regard it merely as a sectional controversy, or unpleasantness. It was now proposed to relieve the old politicians of the South as a means of conciliation, but the Senate might as well expect to conciliate a nest of rattlesnakes.

Mr. MORTON thought in two years all disabilities would be removed. He would say they could not be swept away without stultifying ourselves. A bill had recently passed the Senate, without an objection, repealing the iron clad oath, under which the rebel Generals and members of the rebel Congress, not ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, could occupy seats in Congress. That bill was now in the House, and was likely to be stopped there. If passed, and the policy indicated by the Senator from Connecticut should prevail, the men who were foremost in the rebellion would come here and take seats on this floor. It would not do for them to talk about rebels. Personal considerations would prevent that. The only distinction then between Union and rebel soldiers would be the pensions and widows and orphans of the former, and these would soon be withheld as the very best measure for conciliation with the South. Two years had now elapsed since the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Senate was urged not to enforce it, notwithstanding that in almost every Southern State, if not in all, men were now holding office in open violation of the amendment.

Mr FERRY replied that Mr. Mortin had entirely mistaken his position and the character of the amendment, as he had simply moved to strike out a superfluous section, the purport of which was substantially contained in a preceding one. Proceeding to speak on the general question, he said as a Republican he believed that to continue a large class of Southern society under the ban of the Fourteenth Amendment would be doing an injury to society in general, and by making that class *quasi* martyrs in communities in which they live they were given an influence which they would not otherwise exercise. They were made stronger by disabilities than they would be without. The Senator from Indiana had expressed his regret for the passage of the bill repealing the test oath. Had the Senator reflected upon the full extent of his words? Within the area embodied by the rebellion 896,000 votes were cast at the Presidential election preceding the war. Of that number not over 50,000 could take the test oath. By its continuance the Senator would disqualify the whole white population from admission to the smallest Federal office that either the people or the Executive administration of the Government could confer. What was the great evil before the war? The people of the South had taught themselves that they had no country but the South. A Virginia or a Carolinian called himself a Virginian or Carolinian, but never an American, and so when the rebellion came the South was ready for it, because it had lost its patriotism. The great mass of the people South might emerge from their sectional prejudices and come up to the standard of American nationality. He said the removal of political disabilities had been asked for Republican Conventions in all reconstructed States, and the success of the Republican party South was mainly dependent upon the fact.

Mr. MORTON, replying to the remark by Mr. Ferry, that the National flag was now honored in every part of the country, said the men whom it was now proposed to relieve would never honor the flag. He was present last year at a State Fair in Georgia when a committee having charge of the arrangements refused to hoist the flag. For himself he would say he never would consent that any participant in the rebellion should ever come into Congress, or take part in the Government, until he had given evidence of returning loyalty. The policy of conciliation would sacrifice the Union men of the South. To conciliate rebels was simply a proposition to ignore things South, and shut our eyes to the truth. The only safe course to pursue was to recognize the truth, and deal with the enemies of law and order in the South as justice required.

Mr. WARNER thought the best interests of the South could be secured by the ascendancy of the Republican party. Two-thirds of the intelligent Republicans of the South were convinced that political disabilities were a hindrance to the success of the party.

Mr. WILLIAMS enquired whether they were not constantly clamoring for military force in the South to protect loyal men from disloyal? He would ask the Senator if he had not insisted upon an increase of the United States Army to afford protection in the South?

Mr. WARNER replied he had, and went on to show that the political disabilities of the Southern people were the real cause of difficulty.

At 5:20 the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. WILSON, Ohio: To prevent cruelty to animals while in transport by railroads, etc.

By Mr. LAURENCE: Relative to qualifications of assistant marshals to take the census, so as not to exclude women.

By Mr. CREBS: Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Metropolis.

By Mr. ROOTS: Granting land for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Arkansas River, along the 36th parallel.

By Mr. SAWYER: To incorporate the International Society of the United States for the promotion of protection to immigrants; also, granting the right of way to the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad Company across the Oneida Reservation, in Wisconsin.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, Wis.: To prevent the extermination of the fur bearing animals of Alaska.

By Mr. SARGEANT: Imposing a tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes exclusively, and to regulate the distillation thereof.

By Mr. VAN WYCK: To increase pensions to invalid soldiers' widows and minor children.

By Mr. BENNETT: To change and more effectually secure the collection of inland revenue taxation on distilled spirits, and provide for the exportation of spirits from the United States.

Mr. RANDALL: Granting bounty to enlisted men in Ordinance Corps who served through the rebellion.

By Mr. CONNOR: To repeal the provisions of the act of April 12, 1866, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the public debt; also, for the appointment of a select Committee to take action concerning Indian outrages on the western and southwestern frontiers in violation of the Kansas treaty of 1867.

Mr. COY offered a resolution instructing the Reconstruction Committee to report forthwith the bill for general amnesty, and moved the previous question.

The House refused to second it—51 to 78.

Mr. RANDALL, to obtain a vote on the proposition, moved to lay the resolution on the table—yeas 84, nays 86.

On motion of Mr. CESSNA, the resolution was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman Committee Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce internal taxes, and made explanations to the House. He reminded the members there was now on the calendar a bill reported in March last to codify and reduce into one all the laws relating to internal taxation. From present appearances it was not probable that bill could be disposed of in its entire fullness. The Committee had come to the conclusion to divide the matter of the large bill on internal taxation in three bills, and to ask successively the action of the House upon them. The Committee proposed, in the first place, a bill to modify, and to a great extent repeal, all the internal taxation laws of the country, with the exception of taxation on fermented liquors, tobacco and cigars. Then the Committee would report a bill relating to these articles, and then it would report a general bill relating to the organization of the Internal Revenue Department. The bill he now offered was first of these three. It repeals all taxes on legacies and successions which last year produced $2,434,563. It repeals all taxes on gross receipts of railroads, insurance companies and other corporations and kinds of business, with the exception of lotteries, theatres, places of public amusements, &c. The whole of such taxes produced last year $8,444,210, and the reduction now proposed was estimated at $6,109,617. All taxes on sales were taken off, except that assessed on dealers in liquor, which would make a further reduction of $8,197,784. It repealed all special taxes, except on retail and wholesale dealers in liquor, distillers, rectifiers and manufacturers of stills, brewers, manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, dealers in tobacco and leaf tobacco, banks and bankers, stock and money brokers, foreign commercial brokers, foreign insurance agents, patent right dealers, pawn brokers, proprietors of places of public amusements and of gift enterprises, jugglers, proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, lottery managers and dealers in lottery tickets. It reduced the special tax on keepers of hotels, inns and taverns to ten dollars, if not exceeding the rental value of $500, adding three dollars for each $100 for rental beyond $500. The reduction thus made amounts to $8,744,752. It modified the income tax to increase the exemption to $1,500, leaving the percentage the same as now, five per cent. This would effect a reduction $5,571,106. It changed the law in respect to incomes so that persons having less than $1,500 income shall not be required to make returns, and there shall be no publication of incomes. It repealed schedule A, taxing carriages, watches, &c. It repealed the tax on gas, grinding of coffee and spices, and sales of manufacturers. The total amount of reduction proposed was $33,966,716. It imposed a tax on foreign commercial brokers, those who come to this country and sell by samples. It also taxed deposits of Government money in banks, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, which would produce about $300,000. It also proposed to abolish stamps on ordinary country contracts and on receipts. The Committee felt perfectly safe in proposing these reductions.

In conclusion he moved the bill be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, with authority to report at any time.

In reply to a question by Mr. Cox, he stated the bill would be reported back within a week, as he desired to get early action on it.

A discussion ensued as to the order of business, Mr. BANKS wishing to have time for the discussion of reports from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, particularly in relation to Cuba, and Mr. DAWES insisting on the public necessity for acting on the various appropriation bills, only one of which has become law, and all of which should become laws within the next six weeks.

Finally the motion of Mr. Schenck was agreed to.

Mr. SCHENCK submitted a resolution in reference to the tariff bill, that motions to close debate on all paragraphs embraced in one general subject shall be in order, and said he did not suppose the tariff bill would be passed so as to become a law at this session, but he did suppose if action on it by the House was postponed until next session, there would be no final action on it by this Congress. If, however, the House should act finally on it this session, it would be sent to the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee there, would probably come up next session, and become law by the third of March, 1871, the day before the adjournment.

After considerable discussion the motion was agreed to, under a suspension of the rules—yeas 118 nays 59.

Mr. DAVIS, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, moved to go into Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill and moved that all prior orders be postponed until after the completion of all appropriation bills now in committee. He prefaced his motion by remarking that it was a mere waste of time, as confessed to-day by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to indulge in mere sentimental talk about the Tariff, which could not pass this session.

Mr. SCHENCK said the latter motion was in bad faith, after his yielding to the gentleman from Mass. for a motion to go into Committee on an appropriation bill.

The motion to postpone all prior orders until after the appropriation bills are disposed of, thus virtually postponing the tariff bill indefinitely, was agreed to—yeas 92, nays 75, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Ambler, Archer, Arnell, Asper, Atwood, Ayer, Barry, Beaman, Beck, Biggs, Booker, Boven, Boyd, Barr, Butler (Mass.,) Churchill, Clark (Ks.,) Cook, Connor, Crebs, Dawes, Dickey, Dickinson, Dox, Duval, Farnsworth, Ferris, Finkelnburg, Fitch, Garfield, Getz, Gibson, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hale, Hamilton (Fla.,) Harris, Hawkins, Hawley, Heflin, Holman, Hotchkiss, Kelsey, Ketcham, Knott, Laflin, Lewis, Mayham, McCreary, McKensie, McNeely, Milnes, Morgan, Mungen, Niblack, Paine, Peters, Platt, Poland, Pomeroy, Potter, Randall, Rogers, Roots, Sargent, Schumaker, Sheldin, (La.,) Sheldin, (N. Y.,) Sherrod, Shoeber, Slocum, Smith, (Oregon,) Smith, (Vt.,) Smythe, (Iowa,) Starkweather, Stearns, Stiles, Stokes, Swain, Surrey, Taffee, Trimble, Twitchell, Upson, (Wis.,) Winans, Wood, Woodward, Washburne, (Wis.,) Van Trump, and Voorhees.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Axtell, Banks, Barnum, Beatty, Benjamin, Bennett, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Brooks (Mass.), Bulkley, Buffington, Burchard, Cake, Cessna, Clarke (Texas), Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cowles, Dawley, Dyer, Ferry, Gilfillan, Hamill, Hay, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Ingersoll, Julian, Kelley, Kelogg, Lash, Lynch, McCarthy, McGrew, Mercer, Moore (O.), Moore (Ill.), Moore (New Jersey), Morphy, Morrell (Pa.), Myers, Negley, O'Neal, Packard, Packer, Peck, Pierce, Prosser, Rice, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Smith (Ohio), Smith (Tenn.), Stevenson, Stoughton, Strickland, Strong, Taylor, Tillman, Townsend, Tyner, Vanwyck, Welker, Wheeler, Whitmore, Williams, Wilson (Minn.), Wilson (Ohio) and Williard.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules in order that he might report from the Judiciary Committee and have passed a bill to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union who have hitherto been denied that right on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. RANDALL moved to adjourn.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remonstrated against passing such an important bill without allowing any opportunity for discussion.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed—yeas 131, nays 41. Adjourned.

Recent Collision on the Missouri Pacific Railroad—Somebody to Blame.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The Coroner's jury this afternoon rendered a verdict that the collision near Eureka last Thursday morning was caused by disobedience of orders and culpable negligence of William Odor, conductor, and Joseph Tracy, engineer, of the extra freight train, in running said train at least fifteen minutes behind the time given them through orders of the time dispatcher. Orders have been issued for the arrest of Tracy, but so far he has eluded the officers.

—Gov. Hoffman, of New York, has vetoed the Arcade Railroad bill, assigning thirteen distinct objections. Conceding the necessity for improved railroad communication for New York city, he regards the bill insufficient and unjust to property holders.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Finance Question—More Conscience Money—Treasury Agents—Bounty Equalization—Indian Chief Red Cloud En Route—Special Cabinet Session—Steuben Monument.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1870.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

Mr. Boutwell was before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day arguing against four per cent. in the Funding bill. The Committee spent much time on Sunday in considering financial matters.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

A Catholic priest at Alton, Illinois, has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury a check for $300, and requests a receipt be sent to Right Rev. T. J. Bettes, Roman Catholic Bishop of Alton. The writer also asks that no questions be asked concerning the money, as he is only permitted to say it belongs to the United States Treasury.

An old soldier at Mount Sterling, Illinois, forwards fifteen dollars conscience money, which he says belongs to the Quartermaster's Department.

TREASURY AGENTS.

A number of changes have been made by Secretary Boutwell, thoroughly reorganizing the special agent list. A new district will be established in Texas, under the supervision of Henry S. Martin, headquarters at Brownsville. The Department intends putting forth every effort to break up illicit trade along the Rio Grande.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have agreed to report a bill for the equalization of bounties, which gives eight and one-third dollars per month to each soldier for every month of service, deducting the amount of bounties previously received under former acts of Congress.

RED CLOUD EN ROUTE.

A telegram from Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, announces that Red Cloud and party would arrive at Fort Fetterman on the 15th, *en route* to this city. Gen. Smith leaves Washington to-night and it is probable that Red Cloud and party will be here in about a week.

STEUBEN MONUMENT.

The Germans of this District laid the corner stone of the Steuben Monument in Schutzen Park this afternoon. President Grant, Secretaries Belknap, Robeson and Cresswell, Gen. Sherman, Senator Schurz, Baron Gerolt and several representatives of Congress were present.

SUITS PREPARING.

Suits are being prepared against ex-collectors of internal revenue who are in arrears. It is estimated the total is three million dollars.

SPECIAL CABINET SESSION.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, lasting over two hours. It is not learned that any matters of unusual importance were under consideration.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has nominated P. B. Hawkins for postmaster at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and E. Phillip Jacobson for United States Attorney, southern district of Mississippi.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Brevet Major Generals P. St. George Cook and E. O. C. Ord have been assigned to duty according to brevet rank.

NEW YORK CITY.

National Capital Removal Movement Vigorously Revived—The Sorosis and the McFarland Case—Accident at the Testing of the Elevated Railway.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 16, 1870.

CAPITAL REMOVAL MOVEMENT.

Reaves, the Capital remover, is here urging the removal of the Capital from Washington. A call for a National Capital Convention to be held in Cincinnati, as well as an editorial from Horace Greeley urging Congress to appoint commissioners to fix a final location of the Capital, will appear in to-morrow's *Tribune*. Mr. Greeley says:

"If the American people, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, prefer a different location for the Capital, then it is high time the fact were ascertained and respected. The question has been raised. It ought to be fully considered and decisively adjudicated. It is not well that million after million be spent in enlarging the public grounds and multiplying public edifices, destined to be abandoned; nor is it right that such expenditure should be incurred in order to strengthen the argument against relocation, based on vast amounts of public money expended on the present Capital. Let us first decide that the Capital is or is not to remain where it is; and then act in conformity to our knowledge. And now that our westward march has been arrested by the Pacific, while our southern boundary seems permanently traced by the Rio Grande and Gila, it seems fit that the Federal Metropolis shall be placed where it is to remain, or located where it now is. We respectfully suggest that Congress authorize the President to select an able Commission to survey the whole field and report what action would most conduce to the national well-being."

ACCIDENT ON THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

An accident occurred this evening on the west side of the elevated railroad, at the water section of Greenwich and Houston streets. A passenger car, in which were Charles Harvey, Chief Engineer, C. G. Speigler, First Assistant Engineer, Dr. Chas. Underhill, S. O. Gunnings and five machinists, and a freight car with fifteen tons of pig iron, were being drawn at a rate of about eighteen miles an hour, and on approaching Houston street, where there is a sharp curve in the track, the rear wheels of the freight car slipped off the rail, and the heavily laden car was precipitated into Greenwich street, dragging with it in the fall the passenger car with its passengers. All escaped unhurt except Frank McKenna, whose ankle was crushed, and Thomas and Peter Monell, who were slightly bruised. The entire span of the track over Houston street is destroyed and the cars badly damaged. A truck which was passing in the street at the time was demolished, but the driver and horses escaped injury. The accident was caused by a flaw in one of the connecting rods of the arch.

SOROSIS MEETING—M'FARLAND CASE.

A meeting of the Sorosis was held at Delmonico's to-day, at which resolutions were adopted condemning the assumption by the husband of the ownership of his wife, as illustrated in the McFarland trial, expressing sympathy with Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Calhoun-Runkle. Speeches were made in support of the resolutions by Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Tappan, Mrs. Patten, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Demorest and others, and all united in finding fault with the verdict of the jury, who they said, if honest in their belief of McFarland's insanity, should have ordered his confinement in a lunatic asylum. A resolution was also adopted expressing admiration of the conduct of Albert D. Richardson in offering marriage to Mrs. McFarland, and approving the Methodist form of marriage ceremony, which recognized the proper relation between husband and wife by the substitution of the words "you mutually agree."

SATISFACTORY TEST.

The officers of the elevated railway of this city subjected the road to the test of moving very heavy weights of pig iron over it to-day, when the largest arch proved defective and giving way dumped the test load into the street. Nobody was hurt. The opening of the railroad to public use will not be delayed over three days by the occurrence.

DEFALCATION.

A defalcation to the amount of $5,000 gold has occurred in the North German Consulate here. The defaulter has made a full confession, and will not be prosecuted.

APPEAL TO THE LADIES.

Gen Jordan has issued an appeal to the ladies of New York to send clothing to the women and children of Cuba, who he says are well nigh naked.

DEATH OF A STUDENT.

Wm. Pellins, student of Princeton College, from Pittsburgh, Pa., died suddenly in his room on Sunday from neuralgia of the heart.

ARRIVALS.

The steamers Idaho and Marathon, from Liverpool, arrived to-day. Dr. J. G. Holland was a passenger on the former.

NOT TRUE.

A report current to-day that McFarland had committed suicide was unfounded.

—Further particulars of the disaster at La Crosse, Wisconsin, on Sunday, give the number of persons probably lost at four—Miss May Ulrich, of La Crosse, the colored barber of the War Eagle, an old gentleman from Kentucky on a pleasure trip, supposed to be burned on the boat, and an elderly lady, name unknown, drowned. The list of the names of the passengers was lost, hence the difficulty of ascertaining the facts. The total loss to the Railroad Company foots up about $200,000; partially insured. The War Eagle was valued at $30,000; no insurance. There were numerous other private losses which make the aggregate $250,000.

—A Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) dispatch says that the fires that have broken out in the mountains threaten to be more destructive than those that have been burning for several weeks past. The indications now are that a vast amount of valuable property will be destroyed, and loss of life is apprehended. Desperate efforts are being made to stay the course of the flames.

—The Hon. L. W. Pierce, of the Fifth Mississippi Congressional district, has appointed Michael Hervard, colored, to the West Point cadetship. Young Hervard's father is a member of the Mississippi House of Representatives.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Pursuit of the Savages who Attacked Railroad Laborers—Various Reports of Their Raid.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—General Pope has received dispatches from General Woods, at Fort Wallace, stating he has sent two troops of cavalry in pursuit of the Indians who attacked the working parties on the Kansas Pacific Railroad on Saturday. It is not known where the Indians came from, or to what tribe they belonged, but they went north after the attack, taking about three hundred head of stock with them. They were about three hundred strong.

OMAHA, May 16.—A report from Niobrara on the 10th, says the Indians from Whetstone agency who made a raid into the Running Water valley on the 7th, killing a boy ten years old, capturing a girl aged eleven and shooting their mother, who is now recovering, captured some horses from the Panca Indians at the same time.

The previous report of the extensive Indian raid along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in process of construction between Carson and Denver, is confirmed. Probably between twenty and thirty men were killed and as many more wounded and over one hundred head of stock were run off. Arrangements have been made to intercept and punish the Indians, who are expected to cross the Union Pacific Railroad on their way North with their plunder.

SIDNEY, NEB., May 16.—A man was found two miles west of here this morning bruised on the head and body, and in an insensible condition, and was at once removed to the hospital at the barracks. The surgeon pronounces his recovery doubtful. Railroad tickets from San Francisco to Chicago and a small amount of money were found in his possession. It is thought he fell or jumped from an eastern bound passenger train last evening and laid all night. The man is unknown.

DENVER, COL., May 16.—The Indian raid of the 14th extended from Kit Carson westward for 40 miles. The Indians are supposed to be Cheyennes. They were in small parties of five to ten, though at Lake Station they are said to have been two hundred strong. They went northwest and immediately. Further trouble is apprehended. Two companies of cavalry from Fort Wallace reached Carson to-day and will be distributed at grading camps along the road and work on the road will not be interrupted.

The following report is reliable: Two miles west of Carson thirty head of mules were ran off and one man found dead and naked. Three miles west Mr. Dudley, an engineer, was killed and a team captured. At the same place another party had a fight; two men killed, one wounded and a team captured. Twenty miles west there was a running fight; one man killed and one wounded. Twenty-five miles west, one killed and one badly wounded, will probably die. At Water Springs, Rome Rose, a Mexican train was attacked, and seventy mules lost; one man killed and four wounded.

A report from Lake Station says there was a fight between two hundred Indians and five Mexican trains; one man killed and three wounded; several Indians were killed.

There are many other reports, too conflicting to be reliable. Many men are missing. Total killed probably twenty; names unknown.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The crops of California are unfavorable.

—Bernhard Heishaupt hung himself to a tree in St. Louis Sunday night.

—A large number of Mormons, from the South and of the lower class, are on their way west.

—There was frost in the mountains, heat in the plains and a snow storm in the State of Nevada on Sunday.

—George H. Chambers, aged 80 years, shot himself fatally at Detroit Sunday. He was temporarily insane.

—The Delaware Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Congressmen is called for the 9th of June.

—A grand temperance meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance.

—In the Tennessee Legislature yesterday the Senate passed a bill, on first reading, prohibiting the inter-marriage of white and colored persons.

—At Bay City, Michigan, Saturday last, Francis Wagner shot himself dead. He was to have been married on the same day. No cause known.

—It is beyond doubt that several hundred men connected with the Fenian organization have left New York city, on the war path, within the past few days.

—Another meeting in behalf of the Evangelical Alliance was held in New York, Sunday night, at which Drs. Shaff and Eldridge were the principal speakers.

—A fire was reported at Hamburg, Iowa, yesterday afternoon. The wind was blowing a hurricane, and the prospect was that most of the town would be destroyed.

—By the order of Secretary Belknap, discharging employes and ordering sales of surplus property, the expenses of the War Department are reduced $1,339,972.

—Signor Rossi, Italian portrait painter, was so badly burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp on Sunday night, at Fairmont, Ohio, that he died in a few hours. He was filling it while it was burning.

—J. D. Webster, for several years past freight agent of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, at Dwight, Illinois, purposely shot himself through the breast, Sunday. Domestic infelicities were the cause.

—The decoration of graves of Confederate dead at Mount Olive and City Cemeteries, at Nashville, took place on Sunday, and several thousand persons were present. It was a large and imposing demonstration.

—The approaching conference with the Sioux Chief, Red Cloud, who is expected to come to Washington, is greatly relied on as a means of bringing the difficulties with that powerful tribe to a peaceful settlement.

—The vote in the suburbs of Cincinnati yesterday on annexation was forty-two majority in favor. It embraces Clifton, Avondale, Woodburne, Cumminsville, Riverside, besides other territory. The legality of the election will be contested by the opponents of annexation, who claim that Camp Washington and other precincts voted that had no right, being already within the city limits.

—Saturday evening last Thomas McGee entered the jewelry store of P. B. Saddler and Sons, Baltimore, under the pretence of purchasing a diamond ring for a lady friend. Several cases were shown him, when suddenly he seized one and ran away. The proprietor ran after him, but the thief disappeared. Detectives were put upon his track, and soon arrested him. The rings, valued at $5,000, were recovered.

—The famous breach of promise case, Amanda Craig vs. Elisha Sprague, tried about one year since in Dupage county, Illinois, the details of which were abundantly garnished with scandal, is to be repeated, the Supreme Court having remanded the case for a new trial. Miss Craig obtained at that time a verdict for $100,000, which was afterwards reduced to $40,000 by permission of the plaintiff's counsel.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judges McKennan and McCandless.

MONDAY, May 16.—The case of Stitt vs. Huidekooper, before reported, is still on trial. The evidence for the plaintiff is not yet closed.

At one o'clock United States Attorney Swope interrupted the proceedings with the announcement of the death of Hon. Thos. Irwin. Mr. Swope spoke as follows:

May it please your Honor: It becomes my duty as the representative of the Government to bring to the notice of the court, officially, the death, on Saturday last, of the Hon. Thos. Irwin, who for nearly thirty years held the commission of the President, as United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania. I am informed, moreover, that the funeral services will take place this afternoon at three o'clock.

It was not my privilege to know Judge Irwin personally—he was before my time at the bar—but I am not unaware of the high position which he occupied in the history of his country, both State and national. Decended from revolutionary ancestors, who contributed their full share towards the triumph of the American arms, he was early imbued with patriotic sentiments, and evinced a disposition to take part in public affairs. He held his first commission from President Madison, having been sent as an Indian Agent to Louisana, where he designed permanently to locate. But his health failing, he returned to his native State, and sought a home among her mountains. He located permanently in Uniontown, Fayette county, and engaged in the practice of his profession. It was not long until he was elected to the Legislature, where he served two successive terms, taking an active part in the proceedings of that body. Soon after he was elected by his fellow citizens to represent them in Congress. While serving out his term of service there, he was appointed by one of the greatest men who ever occupied the Executive chair—Gen. Jackson—Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He continued to hold the office, discharging its varied and responsible duties with great ability, contributing his full share to the literature of his profession in opinions still quoted as authority,—until 1859, when he resigned at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, and retired to the quiet of domestic life. He was succeeded by your Honer, Judge McCandless.

He has passed the evening of his days, surrounded by the amenities of an elevated social circle, and enjoying the ministrations of a fond and affectionate family. At the ripe age of eighty-seven years, he was, on Saturday, gathered to his fathers. It is only fitting, as a tribute of respect to his memory, that this Court, in which he so long occupied a seat upon the bench, should now adjourn; and I move your Honors, accordingly, that this Court do stand adjourned.

Judge McCandless replied substantially as follows: I knew Judge Irwin long and intimately. I practised before him for many years, and our social relations were always of the kindest character. He was called to occupy many distinguished positions and now, like a shock fully ripe, he has been gathered to the granery. Concurring with all that has been said by the District Attorney, it is now ordered that the Court do stand adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

U. P. Assembly.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church will hold its twelfth Annual Sessions in the First U. P. Church, Seventh avenue, commencing on Wednesday the 25th inst. We understand that the Churches are making arrangements to furnish a dinner each day to the delegates in some of our public halls. The undertaking is a large one, but our United Presbyterian brethren are adequate to the task.

THE TREASURY MUDDLE.

Meeting and Argument of the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee of Councils yesterday met at the Controller's office to take into consideration the action of the City Treasurer in refusing to put out for city benefit the large balance of money belonging to the people in his hands. We have already expressed ourselves on the subject; we see no good reason why any of the strong language used in reference to the unfaithfulness of that officer should be retracted. He has adopted a selfish plan of action; has announced by his course that he will not subserve the interests of the city at the cost of his own, and we are favorable to any measures which may lead to his dethronement or the exaction of plain justice between himself and the people, whose servant he is. We do not think that the Finance Committee were sufficiently agressive, as the case could have been placed in much stronger light before the public; however, their course, as mild and amiable as it is, may lead to good results, and we trust the Treasurer may be brought speedily to terms. Here is the report of the proceedings of that Committee:

The Finance Committee of City Councils held a meeting, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the office of Controller McGowan.

Members present: Messrs. Murray, Edwards, Tomlinson, Cameron, E. P. Jones, Verner, Batchelor, McEwen, Carroll, Morgan, Brown, Negley, Beymer, Isaac Jones, McAuley, Oliver, Seitz and Gross.

Mr. Phillips, the President, being absent, Mr. Batchelor was called to the chair. The President, on taking the chair, stated that the object of the meeting was to hear the report of the special committee, appointed to inquire into the legality of the "Barton ordinance."

Mr. Slagle, City Attorney, presented the report of the committee, as follows:

THE COMMITTEE'S OPINION.

PITTSBURGH, May 16, 1870.

To the Finance Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, to whom was referred the communication of A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, in which he informs you that he declines to comply with the ordinance of Councils, passed February 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the safe keeping and custody of the funds of the city," respectfully report that they have carefully examined the opinion of his counsel, upon which his action is based, and all acts of Assembly relating to the matter, and are clearly of the opinion that the ordinance of Councils does not in any manner contravene the previous acts of Assembly, and is therefore valid and binding upon Mr. Cochran as an officer of this city.

The opinion of Mr. Cochran's counsel is based upon the thirty-second section of the act of April 6, 1867, known as the Consolidation Act, which is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to receive and safely keep all moneys accruing to the city corporation, and he shall pay out the same on warrants drawn by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller, and not otherwise; and he shall keep accurate accounts thereof, and make such reports in relation thereto to the Controller as the Councils may by order direct."

THE POINTS AT ISSUE.

There are two clauses in this section which, it is alleged are violated by the ordinance of Councils—one as to keeping and the other as to paying out the public moneys. We cannot see that the ordinance is inconsistent with the provisions of the act. It does not propose to take the money out of his custody, but merely designates where it shall be kept *by him*. As the banks designated are public institutions, and the usual and customary mode of keeping money is to deposit it in such places, there would appear to be nothing unreasonable in requiring a public officer so to keep the public funds, especially as this is a right which the city has claimed since the time of its incorporation. Nor does there seem to be any greater objection to the provision of the ordinance as to the manner in which the moneys shall be drawn from the banks. The act provides that it shall be drawn from the treasury upon warrants signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller. This is a precautionary measure, and is not superceded by the ordinance, which simply provides a further safeguard in requiring that it be drawn from the banks upon the checks of the Treasurer countersigned by the Controller.

"THE POWER OF COUNCIL."

Aside from any general power which the corporation may have to thus protect its funds, we think the authority is fully conferred by the consolidation act itself. The twenty-fourth section, referring to the power of Councils, has the following: "They shall have the control and management of the finances and of all property, real or personal, belonging to the corporation." And in the twenty-ninth section, which provides for the election of Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, it is further provided, "that they shall have such powers and perform such duties as are prescribed in this act, or as may be prescribed by any ordinance of Councils not inconsistent with this act, and which are not incompatible with the nature of their respective offices."

As to the first mentioned clause, it is contended that it confers legislative powers only, and merely gives to Councils authority to define the objects for which the public moneys may be expended. But surely the words of that clause have a broader meaning. "Finances" is defined to be "funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it," and the words "control and manage" certainly mean more than merely to disburse.

The twenty-ninth section, was not referred to in the opinion submitted to you by Mr. Cochran. Under it Councils would not have the power to impose upon an officer of the city duties inconsistent with the provisions of the act of Assembly, or incompatible with the office. We think we have already shown that the duties imposed upon the Treasurer by the ordinance are not inconsistent with the provisions of the act of Assembly, and they are certainly not incompatible with the nature of the office.

But there are other acts of Assembly, not referred to in the opinion, which have a bearing upon the question. The twenty-first section of the act of April 1, 1868, which is a supplement to the act of April 6, 1867, is as follows: "That all laws and ordinances relating to the city of Pittsburgh which were in force at the time of the passage of the aforesaid act of April 6, 1867, and which have not been subsequently repealed or applied, are hereby declared to be and remain in full force and applicable to said city as consolidated by said act."

As the act of April 6, 1869, was entitled "a further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, extending its boundaries, enlarging its corporate powers and perfecting its municipal organization," &c., we think the twenty-first section of the act of April 1, 1868, was scarcely necessary. It was passed to avoid all questions as to the effect of the act of 1867. As the act of 1867 was very full and specific in its provisions, it was thought that it might be construed as supplying and superceding other acts relating to the city, and the intention of the act of 1868 was to explicitly declare that all the provisions of those acts which have not been repealed, and which have been omitted in the act of 1867, should be and remain in full force. The effect of this is to require that all the acts of Assembly from the act incorporating the borough of Pittsburgh, to the present time, must be regarded as one system, and be construed together.

THE TREASURER'S OATH.

We find, then, an act approved May 16, 1857, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to incorporate the city of Pittsburgh," in the third section of which it is provided that the Treasurer shall give bonds and take an oath "honestly to keep and account for all public moneys and property entrusted to his care;" and further, "the said Treasurer shall keep the public moneys in such place and manner as the Councils shall direct, and shall verify his cash account at least once every month to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee of Councils."

This last provision has never been repealed nor supplied, and is therefore in full force. If, then, there were any doubt as to the power of Councils under the act of 1867, there can be none under the act of 1857, and we think the ordinance of Councils is clearly within their power, and that Mr. Cochran should comply with its provisions.

MR. COCHRAN INTERVIEWED.

We have not attempted to present a full argument of the question, but have endeavored to give the main points upon which our opinion is founded. As our opinion is different from that given to Mr. Cochran, and raises an issue of law, we presume it can only be settled by a resort to the courts. We saw Mr. Cochran and his counsel, and they expressed their willingness to have it submitted to court in such manner as to procure a speedy decision; and we recommend that this course be pursued, and that you authorize the City Attorney to agree with Mr. Cochran's counsel for the submission of the question to court upon a case stated, or in such other manner as may appear most suitable to obtain a speedy decision.

J. S. SLAGLE, City Attorney,
A. M. BROWN,
E. P. JONES.

The report was accepted and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McAuley offered the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the City Attorney is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into an arrangement with Mr. Cochran for the purpose of submitting to the Courts the question of the validity of the ordinance passed February 7, 1870, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the safe-keeping and security of the public funds," and in case such an arrangement cannot be made, that he be instructed to institute legal proceedings for the purpose of testing the question.

The bond of Ira B. McVay & Co., laid over at a former meeting, was taken up and accepted.

A motion recommending that the bond of the city Treasurer be increased to $500,000, was, on motion, laid on the table.

The Treasurer submitted a statement of lost taxes for 1868, which, on motion, was referred to the Controller for examination, to report at the next meeting of the Committee. The amount is $31,043 27.

The following resolution offered by Mr. McAuley was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Attorney be and he is hereby authorized to waive, by agreement in writing, all right of exception, appeal or writ of error in any case or suit which may be brought between the city and A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, provided said A. J. Cochran waves the same right on his part.

The Committee then adjourned.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Monday, May 16, 1870:

John Altmeyer to Anthony Kimzler, May 11, 1870; 20 by 60 feet on Joseph street, Birmingham........ $2,000

John Bennet to Jacob Joseph, May 7, 1869; about 36 by 118 feet in Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings........ $800

Wm. H. Hagan to Harison Miller, May 1, 1869; 20 by 97 feet on Davis street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh........ $500

AMUSEMENTS.

Unusual Proceedings—A Manager Made Glad.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Last night there was drawn together at the Opera House one of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the season. Every seat in the parquette and dress circle was filled, while the gallery was comfortably crowded. It was the occasion of the grand complimentary benefit tendered Mr. Canning, the popular manager of the temple. The great outpouring must have assured the beneficiary that his strenuous efforts to please the public during his several years' connection with the place have by no means been unappreciated. "Wild Oats" was presented in admirable style, Mr. Edwin Adams sustaining the principal character.

Between the leading play and the afterpiece Mr. Adams was called before the curtain for a speech. He graciously responded, thanking the audience and the people of Pittsburgh for the generous treatment he had ever received from them. However, he would not burden his hearers with self but would take occasion to say a few kind words of Mr. Canning, the beneficiary of the evening. He had for him the highest regard and knew that the amusement lovers participated in the same feeling, else so large, fashionable and intelligent an audience would not be present. Mr. Canning, however, was about to speak for himself as he was to be made the object of his friends' regard in a more practical and substantial manner than by words.

Loud calls were now made for Mr. Canning, who appeared and made a very neat speech, in which he thanked all present, and many absent, for the kindness shown him during his managerial career in the city. He had fully endeavored to give satisfaction to the people, and to afford the greatest attractions—how far he was successful, was for others to say. He would take not all the glory for any success he had achieved; Mr. Henderson had sustained him, and his liberality and enterprise had contributed largely to the success of the present administration.

Mr. Canning's speech was interrupted by the curtain hoisting, an incident entirely unexpected, and there before the audience was spread a scene of luxuriance and richness which would have done credit to the opening of an act in an oriental tragedy of fabulous or Arabian night origin.

On a table draped in velvet, trimmed with gold were spead out

A pearl table rich in decorations and valued at $100,00.

A marble pedestal worth $50,00.

Bronze statue worth $150,00.

A silver service of twenty pieces handsomely engraved, worth $300,00.

And the accomplished Gen. A. L. Pearson, as good looking and smiling as an April rose, appeared and delivered a beautiful and happy address in which he paid tribute to the worth of the Manager and in behalf of his friends presented their offerings.

The scene which followed beggars description. An united multitude swayed with one impulse joined in a hearty and enthusiastic manifestation of applause, which was finally brought to a close by Mr. Canning, who, overwhelmed with the solemnity of the occasion, so far as he personally was concerned, in a voice tremulous with emotion thanked his friends for the compliment paid him. He had hardly finished his truly eloquent and feeling response, till General Pearson was handed a package addressed "to Mr. Adams from Mr. Canning," which contained a handsome ice-cream service set. The gallant General made a few happy remarks, and the recipient handsomely responded. The curtain then dropped, and the afterpiece proceeded.

MERCY HOSPITAL FAIR.—The centre of attraction for everybody, is City Hall, and last evening all were delighted with the sweet music discoursed by the drum corps of the Pittsburgh Zouaves. The fishing pond, by Master Bohn, is quite popular. The voting on the elephants closes on Thursday. A Grand Promenade Concert on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, commencing at eight o'clock. Let there be a crowded house during the few remaining nights of the fair.

MISS ERNEST, an amateur artist who deservedly stands high among our home musicians, and whose concerts have ever met with much favor, is to treat our friends of Irwin's station with a grand musical entertainment next Thursday evening. She is to be assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Dihm (Miss Hattie Jones), the choir of the East Liberty Methodist Church and a number of other talented amateurs. The concert will be well worthy attendance, and we hope there will be a generous response made on the occasion by all lovers of true and artistic music.

The Perrysville Row.

That disturbance at Perrysville Sunday afternoon seems to have been an extensive affair—one of the most disgraceful riots which has occurred hereabouts for some time. It appears a full delegation of vile characters of both sexes drove out during the afternoon, and arrived at the Westview House about four o'clock. Going out they amused themselves by blaspheming and obscenity, and maudlin songs, occasionally varing the performance by attempting to collide with the vehicles they met in the road. The first note of the riot was an attack on "Pidgy" Lloyd [not one of the party] who had invited some of them to drink. The invitation was not accepted, and he stepped up to the bar himself. One of the roughs knocked him down and a *posse* of the others beat him until they were wearied out with the excercise. A general row then ensued, which continued at intervals for about two hours. The house was pretty well demolished. The whole neighborhood suffered from the onslaught of the human fiends who tore down fences, pillaged orchards and destroyed everything possible within reach. Any citizen who remonstrated was beaten and in this manner several were disposed of. One of the parties, John Miller, was seriously injured by the punishment he received. The roughs seem to have bhen principally from Butcher's Run and Spring Garden avenue. At one time Justice Ivry, of Ross township, interfered but he was powerless to control the bullies. They had things all their own way and only ceased when the novelty of fighting had worn off, sticks, stones, clubs and other missiles were used, but no fire-arms, which is a singular feature of the row. Thus far no arrests have been made, but it is probable the citizens in the vicinity will take the case in hands and have the matter investigated. It's about time this rowdyism was ended. The Perrysville road is one of the most beautiful drives leading from the city, but such occurrences already becoming too frequent, will soon cause it to be avoided by all persons who value life or limb.

LORENZ BRENTANO, in 1849 Dictator of the Republic of Baden, and afterward one of the proprietors of the Illinois Staatszeitung, in Chicago, and member of the Illinois Legislature, was the other day badly beaten by an enemy of his, at Studtgart, in Wurtemberg.

How to Save the Eyes.

"Throw small print into the fire, it is injurious to the sight. When the eyes are weary, rest them as you would the wearied body. Bathe them daily in pure water of moderate temperature. Never rub them, even if a foreign substance gets into them, but apply to a medical man; he will immediately remove it, thus preventing serious trouble in consequence of the particle lodging there causing inflammation, which often produces diseases very difficult to cure. Mind your eyes at all times. Be cautious, avoid an indiscriminate use of medicines. Wear proper spectacles. Be certain you require them. Do not hesitate in applying for information on the subject to a competent oculist. Let him examine your eyes, or, if using spectacles, have his opinion as to their correctness. Spectacles being an article of merchandise, we are too apt to buy a pair indiscriminately. Such a pair, although apparently suiting the sight, might be highly improper. It must be borne in mind that spectacles are dangerous scientific instruments in the hands of incompetent parties, who do not know how to adapt them to defective vision."—[From Dr. Frank's Lecture on the Eye.] As a physician, oculist, aurist and optician, he is not surpassed in this country. See him early at the St. Clair Hotel, where he has his Patent Spectacles for sale, and medically treats all diseases of the eye and ear. Consultation free.

VALUABLE DIAMOND PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—Wednesday, May 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold that valuable three story brick house, No. 31 Pittsburgh Diamond, adjoining Edw. Heazelton, Esq.'s new warehouse. The lot has a twenty feet front on the Diamond and extending back in depth one hundred and twenty feet to Decatur. Parties desiring an investment or business property will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. Terms at sale.

J. H. STEWART, Auctioneer.
H. B. SMITHSON, Salesman. 5

RICHLY ORNAMENTED GLASS, for dwellings and public buildings, furnished promptly to order by Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street. New designs and beautiful patterns.

"HOW TO TAKE LIFE," is the heading of an item in one of our exchanges. Some people take it easily and quietly, others take it with a knife or bullet, but we take it ourselves in a glass of Pier, Dannal's & Co.'s Cream Ale and like it, too.

NEW DESIGNS.—The most elaborate and elegant designs are to be found at No. 23 Market street, at Nelson's Glass Staining Establishment.

EMBOSSED GLASS, for doors and transoms. The finest work in the country is to be seen at Wm. Nelson's establishment, 23 Market street.

STAINED GLASS, for churches and dwellings, of every description, furnished promptly to order by Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street.

OHIO.

THE new court house at Mansfield is to cost $177,000.

SPIRITUAL SOCIABLES, where every *body* dances, are held in Akron.

THERE is a movement on foot to convert the Fair Grounds at Canton into a public park.

IN Willoughby tp., Lake county, Thursday night, Mrs. W. W. Otis went to bed in good health. She was found dead the next morning.

CALVIN PHINNEY, of North Dovers, made his will, settled his business and poisoned himself with laudanum. His brother did the same thing a few years ago.

AN exchange says: The Marietta College club has reorganized to aid the College to secure a portion of the $5,000,000 memorial fund to be raised at Pittsburgh for religious and educational purposes by the Presbyterian churches.

196,000,000 fewer logs were cut in Michigan during the last season than during the previous one. When we hear people talk of our exhaustless forests and laughing at the idea of State laws compelling tree planting and protection, we like to call their attention to this little fact. What forests could stand for long, such depletion as these of Michigan, where during the last two seasons 1,826,000,000 logs have been cut?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS DUQUESNE GRAYS,
PITTSBURGH, May 16, 1870.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST, SECOND and THIRD COMPANIES, DUQUESNE GREYS, will assemble at the Armory for parade, on TUESDAY, May 17th, at 5 o'clock P. M.

By order of the
my17 COMMANDING OFFICER.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, May 14th, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers report on the opening of LANE ALLEY, from its present terminus to Jefferson street, having been approved by Councils, the assessments of benefits therefor are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer for sixty days from this date, and if not paid within that time liens will be filed for the amounts with interest and costs.

W. M. PORTER,
my17:x4 Controller.

C. D. ARNSTHAL........ L. G. ARNSTHAL.

ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS,
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.
my17:x5

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, May 17th, 1870.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—The Sewer Commission of the City of Allegheny are prepared to receive proposals for the following Sewers, with their appurtenances, inlets, manholes, &c.

CONTRACT No. 1.

Comprising about 1,020 feet of 18 inch Circular Pipe Sewer on Sherman avenue from Ohio street to Marion avenue.

CONTRACT No. 2.

Comprising about 190 feet of Circular Pipe Sewer on Ann street.

Drawings and Specifications can be seen and full information obtained at this office.

Bids must be endorsed "Sewer Proposals," Contract No. 1 or No. 2, and delivered on or before 3 P. M., May 24th, 1870.

Forms of Proposals, on which forms alone bids will be received, will be furnished at this office.

The Commission do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid.

CHARLES DAVIS,
my17 CITY ENGINEER.

Public Auction Sale
OF
BUILDING LOTS.

233 LOTS, situate in the 19th ward, Pittsburgh, and very convenient to Brilliant Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 21st of May, 1870,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

These Lots face the Allegheny River, and command a view that cannot be excelled. They are readily accessible by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the Allegheny River, and Butler street and Hiland avenue, East Liberty. They vary in size from 25 feet by 100 to a quarter of an acre, and are so laid out as to render every one of them easily approached by wide streets. The Citizens Passenger Railway Company have secured the necessary authority for extending their road to Haight's Run, which is adjacent to these Lots, and the new City Water Works will in all probability be located within a short distance. Schools and Churches of all denominations are convenient.

These Lots are bound to appreciate rapidly in value, and whilst they are the most eligible and convenient sites for home their inevitable appreciation in value makes them desirable for purposes of investment.

Terms to suit purchasers. The proprietor will offer these lots so that every man may secure a home, and pay for it on very reasonable terms.

A special free train will leave the Allegheny Valley Depot on day of sale at —— o'clock.

A plot of these lots can be seen at the office of C. B. SEELY, No. 87 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JOHN H. STEWART,
my17:x6 AUCTIONEER.

PITTSBURGH
BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent., free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—Geo. A. Berry, President; S. H. Hartman, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. M'Kinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, Jno. Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors. TF

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS
& CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)

Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.

Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.

We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.
my16:w99

1,000 GROSS
White Chalk Crayons,
100 GROSS
Colored Chalk
CRAYONS,

Now in stock and arriving, and selling at Factory Prices by the Case. We are handling Chalk Crayons very large and very close at present, and have contracts made for a continued supply. Our stock is always large. Being Agents for one of the best and cheapest lines of White and Colored Chalk Crayons in the country, and having special rates of freight on the large shipments, we can sell to jobbers, as well as Retailers. Prices quoted on application.

J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue,
my16 PITTSBURGH.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL PURCHASE a good two story brick Dwelling House, of wide Hall, Seven Rooms and Cellar, and lot of ground twenty-four feet front on Franklin street by sixty-three feet in depth on a street. Persons who wish to purchase a good house at low price should examine this desirable property.

Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON,
my17 No. 39 Sixth avenue.

THE WEEKLY GAZETT
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.

TERMS:
Single subscribers........ $1.50.
Clubs of five........ 1.25.
Clubs of ten........ 1.15.

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents. Address,
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

☞ *NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED.—An ALTO and BASS SINGER to four parts of a Quartette in a city church choir. Address D. B., Box No. 813, Pittsburgh P. O. 5-17

WANTED.—A GIRL to do common housework in a small family. Must come well recommended. Call at No. 31 MONTEREY STREET, Allegheny City. 5-11:tf

WANTED—SITUATION—As Salesman or Traveling Agent, in a wholesale or manufacturing house, by a reliable man; good city reference given. Address Box J, Gazette office.

WANTED.—A Lady experienced in making Pants, to assist a journeyman. Apply at E. HOUSTON & CO., corner 5th ave. and Cherry alley. 5-4

WANTED.—3 Rollers, 3 Hookers—in 3 men for farm work, 3 boys for country, to work in vineyard. Also girls for all work for city and country. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth Street.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.
$30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest.
THOMAS K. PETTY,
Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker,
No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED.—TO RENT.—A House of 5 or 6 rooms, with a large yard. Must be in a good neighborhood, in either city, or on line of some Railroad. Any one having such can hear of good tenant with a small family, by applying to or addressing CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. 5-4

WANTED.—Everybody to call at 184 LIBERTY STREET, and examine the DUNDERDALE APPARATUS for making gas. County rights for sale. 5-4

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.
Thirty Thousand Dollars to Loan
In large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at a fair rate of interest.
CHARLES JEREMY,
Real Estate Agent,
68 Grant street.

WANTED.—Bonds and Mortgages. 1 for $20,000, having 3 years to run. 1 for $9,000, having 3 years to run. 1 for $6,000, having 3 years to run. 1 for $5,000, 2 years to run. 1 for $3,500, having 3 years to run. 1 for $2,500, having 3 years to run. 1 for $2,000, having 3 years to run. 1 for $1,500, having 3 years to run. 1 for $1,000, having 3 years to run. 1 for $500, having 3 years to run. On city or county property. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO., No. 104 Fourth Ave.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A dark brindle cow—tips of the horns sawed off and a gimlet hole in each. Short tail. Any person finding her will be liberally rewarded by leaving word at
GEO. MOORE'S,
Head of Bedford avenue,
my10 11th ward.

LOST.—On Wednesday evening, between Relief Engine House and Marion street, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at 72 MARION STREET. 5-7

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A number of Gentlemen can be furnished with boarding and Rooms if desired, pleasantly located, at No. 20 ANDERSON STREET, near Hand street bridge, Allegheny City. 5-17:tf

BOARDING.—To-Let, with boarding, one or two ROOMS. Also, an OFFICE, suitable for Doctor or Dentist, at 103 Fourth avenue.

TO LET.

TO-LET—ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 92 Beaver street, Allegheny. 6-17

TO-LET.—Some pleasant rooms to let at No. 31 Fourth avenue, with use of bath room.

TO-LET.—TWO WELL FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS, No. 43 Resacca street, near the Park, Allegheny. A good chance for four gentlemen wishing rooms in a pleasant location. Inquire of E. H. SUTMEYER, 127 Federal street, Allegheny. 5-3:tf

TO LET.—The Three Story Brick WAREHOUSE in Church alley, rear of No. 180 Wood street, formerly occupied by Wm. Mundorf & Co., as a Broom Manufactory. Inquire of WATT, LANG & CO.
2-8 No. 172 and 174 Wood street.

TO LET.—Brick House of 7 Rooms, Hall, Gas, Hot and Cold Water, Large Yard, newly papered and painted, situate No. 149 Market street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.
Also, BRICK HOUSE of 6 Rooms, No. 138 Middle alley, near Sampson street, Second ward, Allegheny. Apply to W. P. PRICE,
ap19 21 Diamond, Allegheny.

TO-LET.—INTERESTING TO LAWYERS.—TIER OF OFFICES on Grant, near Fifth, and a TIER with entrance on Fifth avenue, near Court House. Apply to Mrs. M. McTIGHE, or to N. NELSON, 116 Fifth avenue. 5-10

TO LET.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Part of the well known property of W. McClintock, on the Perrysville Plank Road, within 15 minutes' walk of City Hall, Allegheny. The house is two storied, containing 9 rooms, and is new, comfortable and of elegant architecture, and is supplied with all modern improvements. Also carriage house and stabling for horses and cows. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and are covered with fine forest trees, rendering it truly a country residence with all the advantages of being very convenient to the city, and from its location is one of the most healthy locations in this section. For particulars, inquire of OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., Fifth avenue. ap19:tf

TO-LET.

The subscriber offers for rent that desirable property known as the

OUT-LET SAW MILLS,

Situated at the foot of Craig street, Allegheny City, a short distance below the Suspension bridge. The lot on the east side of Craig street is 150 feet wide by about 450 feet more or less. The lot on the west side of the street is 110 feet wide by about 400 feet, more or less—both running to low water line; having one of the best and safest harbors on the river. The advantages this property presents for any kind of manufacturing purposes are so well known as to render any further description unnecessary. Long leases will be given to responsible persons.

my11:w78 ISAAC CRAIG.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Engine of Four Horse power in running order. Will be sold low. Apply to W. P. PRICE, 32 Ohio street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—A One Horse Spring WAGON. Apply at the shop of I. & T. J. MUNDEN, Wagon Makers and Blacksmiths, No. 47 North Alley, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—A Valuable Farm, underlaid with a 6 feet vein of Coal. Good buildings. All improved. Price, $12,000. S. H. NULL & BROS., McKean's old stand, Westmoreland Co., Pa. 5-4

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BUILDING LOTS, on all the various streets in the late Lawrenceville district, all of which will be sold on easy terms. T. R. SILL & SON, corner Penn and Thirty-third street.

FOR SALE.—A two-horse covered SPRING WAGON, nearly new, will carry two tons, will be sold cheap.
Also between three and four hundred tons of Spring Water Ice, from 5 to 8 inches thick, well secured in a good ice house at Sharpsburg on the West Penn Railroad. Enquire of
JEROME RAUM,
5-10 or at the Union Hotel, Sharpsburg.

FOR SALE.—A farm of 37 acres situated on the Pan Handle Railroad near Bulger Station, 23 miles from Pittsburgh. Is underlaid with an excellent vein of COAL, easy of access. Whole surface under cultivation, has a good Orchard and all necessary buildings. Will be sold very low. Enquire of
JACOB DAVIS, Attorney-at-Law,
5-10 No. 73 Grant street.

FOR SALE—200 LOTS—20X100 FEET EACH, near Lawrenceville Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at $300; $100 cash and balance in four years. These lots are now selling very fast, a number of homes are going up, and after this month the price will be $350. For plans, &c., call on T. R. SILL & SON, corner Penn and Thirty-third street, or to ROBT. S. SILL, Attorney at Law, 72 Grant street.

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds, constantly on hand.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.
JAMES HILL & CO.,
Corner Marion Avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.,
Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A fine COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 20 acres with 3 houses thereon; one, a fine, comfortable and convenient house; good water, and one of the best water powers in Western Pennsylvania for a mill; 16 miles from the city, on the waters of Turtle Creek Road, ¾ of a mile from Stewart's Station, Central Railroad. Also, several good Farms in good locations and houses for sale. Enquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
my11 No. 110 Grant St., opposite Cathedral.

FOR SALE.
LIPPINCOTT HOMESTEAD.

The above well known and desirable property, situated on Fifth avenue, corner Dinwiddie street, 140 by 195 to Colwell street, on which there is a large double two story substantially built brick dwelling, containing 14 rooms, with water, gas, heater, &c. This is undoubtedly a most desirable property for either residence or business purposes, being immediately opposite to the proposed new Fifth avenue market house.

If not sold soon in which, will be divided. For terms, &c., enquire of
JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
my13:w90 23 Seventh avenue.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95½a95¾.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, firm.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114⅜a114½.

NEW YORK elects five Justices of the Supreme Court to-day. The indications are not unfavorable for the success of the Republican ticket.

THE President has abandoned the San Domingo treaty, there being no longer any hope for its ratification by the Senate. The next proposition will be for a protectorate—which will find still less favor with Congress and the country.

WE understand that Hon. JOHN W. GARRETT, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will visit this city to-morrow, spending a day or two at the Monongahela House. We have no doubt that our citizens will improve this opportunity to convince him of our deep interest, as a community, in the railway connection with the Monumental City.

PEOPLE were afraid, last year, that the service on the Union Pacific road would be often embarrassed, and not seldom wholly obstructed, by the deep snows of the winter. We are able to say, on this head, that our San Francisco exchanges have, with scarcely one day's exception, been regularly received at this office on the seventh day after their issue. There has been no more interruption than in our mails from New York. This tells the whole story for the service on the road across the Continent.

SMOULDERING EMBERS.

From the reports before us, it is difficult to understand the precise ground upon which the Southern wing of the Methodist Church declines to entertain the invitation to re-unite with the main body of the same denomination, which holds the field in all the other States of the Union. If this declination seems to be placed on any specific ground, it is that the invitation from the General Conference made express mention of the African M. E. Church, with only a general reference to "other Methodist churches, that may desire a like union." Whereupon the Southern preachers have met the Commissioners from the General Conference with criticisms upon the validity of their credentials, and with a distinct assertion that "the interests of the Church of Christ demand the continuance of a separate organization."

The express reference by the Chicago Conference, to the absorption of the A. M. E. body, was only unfortunate in this one respect, that it has given to these Southern evangelists an excuse, which the South will consider plausible, for rejecting all plans of re-union whatever. If that were not the objection to be assigned, they could have certainly found some other one. These Southern preachers fanned and kept alive the flame of civil war—and they are doing all in their power now to prevent its extinguishment. From day to day, we see fresh proofs that the M. E. Church South is responsible, in no small degree, for the lingering bitterness of popular feeling, in that quarter, toward the union of the political as well as of the ecclesiastical polity of the whole American people. And it is apparent that only time can extinguish the rancor of political and sectional prejudice, which, at present, is a cardinal feature in the religious creed of a very powerful denomination in the lately rebellious States. This truth has become so evident that it would be folly to ignore it, or to palliate it any longer.

SOMETHING FOR THE FARMERS.

The agricultural class—the back-bone of society—has reason to felicitate itself upon prospects more encouraging than have been realized for two years past. The season has opened very early, with rather less than the average degree of moisture, so that no branch of farm-work has been at all delayed. Ploughing, sowing and planting in this latitude are very nearly, if not quite finished, and at about seven to ten days earlier than the average of seasons. No sharp frosts have come to arrest the progress of vegetation, or to impair the promise of an unusual abundance of the smaller fruits. The fall crops, wheat, barley &c., after not a favorable winter, have come out, under the genial auspices of a most kindly spring, so much better than was expected as to support the hope of at least an average harvest. Nor can we hear any complaint from the meadow-lands, where the sods are exhibiting more than the ordinary vigor of spring growth. If the old farmer's signs are to be relied on, we have now passed the dangerous point for a late nipping frost, the May full-moon, and the safety of the early maturing crops is assured. If so, we may count upon an extraordinary profusion of berries and fruit.

We hear also that live stock in all this belt of country has wintered over more than usually well. Throughout the wool-growing districts, the condition of the flocks is reported high, with less talk than usual of their incidental maladies.

The markets—next in importance to our farming friends,—are quite certain to average better rather then worse. All descriptions of live stock, but sheep, are already high with no indications of any abatement in the figures. Sheep will rule as wool sells. This staple has not begun to attract much attention. The figures of the last season were comparatively low, but no one looks for any further decline. On the contrary, while the market will open about as it closed in the late Autumn, there are many persons who expect in June and July a slight but marked improvement. Since a three and a half or four pound clip at 45 or 50 cents does not pay the flock-master, we learn that attention is directed more and more to the combing-wool breeds, which shear five to seven pounds worth at least five cents per pound more, with carcasses weighing 33 and 50 per cent more for the butchers' use. The grains are all ruling low, corn and barley quoting better than wheat or oats. But the best judges concur in predicting higher prices before the close of the season. Corn was really a short crop last year and grows scarcer every day. A full crop this year will leave us none for export, and home prices will be fully sustained. Every hill that can be planted now will pay well to put in. The extraordinary bulk of wheat shipped abroad begins to be felt in the home market, and there is likely to be no surplus left at midsummer. If then, we have, what is probable, a crop not more than the average, following the unusual yield of last year, shipments of both corn and wheat must cease altogether, or a general advance of price must follow. The latter is the expected result. Light crops and good prices usually follow the year after large yields and low figures.

It is scarcely within the possibilities that the close of the present season should find the country with all its granaries and cribs filled as they have been. We may be reasonably confident, therefore, of an appreciation in prices, slow and gradual, perhaps, but steady, and which will not pause until the opening of the next winter, if then.

Looking over the whole ground, we can see nothing discouraging, (except we could wish the wheat and fall-barley showed a better stand) and much, on the other side, to gladden the farmer's hopes. With a good corn year, a favorable grass season and a fair yield of oats and other spring grains, and the prices that are likely to prevail, our agricultural friends will feel vastly more at their ease next Autumn than they did one year before.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

General James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, has just received the following letter from Vice Admiral Porter, which can not fail to be read with the deepest interest at the present time:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have read the report of your remarks on the floor of the House of Representatives, in relation to the bill under consideration, to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States.

I commend with all my heart the axiom that you have quoted, that "whosoever commands the sea, commands the riches of the world, and, consequently, the world itself."

This truth is exemplified in the power of England, which nation has the greatest commercial marine in the world; a marine which is covered and protected at all points by a naval force superior to that of any two nations combined.

Before our march was arrested by the rebellion we were in a fair way to outstrip Britannia in the commerce of the ocean. The sails of our ships whitened every sea, and there was no field of enterprise into which the energy of our indomitable seamen did not penetrate.

That day is over; it is seldom that one now meets with an American ship abroad. Visit our docks where once hundreds of splendid ships were resting on the stocks, ready for launching, and you cannot fail to be struck with the small number of vessels that are now being constructed.

Our ocean commerce has been transferred to foreign bottoms, and in New York, our great emporium, which is by its natural position destined to be the centre of trade, you see only English, French and German flags floating over the splendid steamers that daily leave the port.

We have brought our country back to a fair condition after the terrible disorder into which it was thrown, and this in the face of difficulties which to many appeared insurmountable. Why, then, can we not restore our commerce not only to its ancient standard, but place it in advance of our great commercial rival that is now fattening on the resources of this country, which should be used for our own greatness?

* * * * * * *

Your remarks relative to the number of steamers running from our ports to Europe are very pertinent to the subject before us. It is not only the trade these vessels monopolize to which we object, but also the danger they may bring us in the event of a war.

Were we able to compete with Europeans, and build ship for ship with them, there could be no objection to their entering into the race for the great prize that awaits the most enterprising nation, for I know from the experience of the past that we should soon distance our transatlantic rivals.

But a few years ago we were outstripping the only real competitors we had—and were carrying nearly all the most important freight and passengers; but since the rebellion, owing to the restrictions placed upon our commerce and the decadence of our ship-building, we have stood idly by like a blown horse, and witnessed a race in which every American feels we should not only be participants, but victors. It is a most mortifying sight to our countrymen not to see the stars and stripes hoisted on a single European steamer, and their chagrin is all the more intense when they feel that it wants but a little legislation to put our commerce on its legs once more.

One striking feature in the legislation of the United States has hitherto been to protect its shipping interests to such an extent that we could depend not only upon any number of seamen in case of war, but we could withdraw them from England.

Our seamen now, as well as our ships, are becoming the property of Great Britian. In a few years they will be losing their nationality, for the navigation laws of England are so protecting and fostering to seamen that the best of ours are deserting their flag, under which there is scarce any employment to be found. * *

I have heard the Western men, who live far from sea ports, say: "What does it matter whether our commodities are carried in foreign or home bottoms, as long as they do go?" They would find out the difference if a war should spring up between France and England—by no means an improbable contingency—and the merchant vessels of both nations should, for a time, disappear from the ocean. * *

What would then be our condition with no vessels of our own? We should have to call in the aid of Germans, Italians, Portugues, and Spaniads, to enable us to get our commodities to a market.

At the very time when we should be in a condition to take the advantage of our commercial rivals we should be again in the condition of a blown horse, witnessing the success of inferior racers.

You have expended great labor in your examination of this question, and a more complete history of our commercial condition could not be written. Your statistics are remarkably accurate, and will afford every one the means of satisfying himself of the present state of that commerce which should be the foremost in the world.

We have more resources than any other nation on earth. As a people, we have greater energy, shrewdness and adaptability of character than any other. Our agricultural products exceed all that is known elsewhere. Cotton is still king, notwithstanding his temporary dethronement, our cereals are sent at times in large quantities to feed the nations of Europe, and yet, with all this great wealth, we can never be a power in the estimation of the world until our commerce whitens the ocean as of yore. * *

Look at the great iron workshops of our country, and see how they have languished for want of something to do. We have facilities for building iron and wooden ships known to no other country, and the best timber, coal and iron in the world. Yet all these things count for nothing, as we can not build a ship on anything like equal terms with the British, and until the onerous duties are reduced our ship builders will be idle.

I think our people only want the chance to be even with England once more, and would be willing to *lose* a little in the endeavor to catch up.

We can never hope to see a settlement of the Alabama claims and have our ruined merchants paid for their losses, but we can take our satisfaction in driving British commerce from the ocean in a more legitimate and honorable manner than she drove ours. * *

A nation may have miles and miles of railroads, thousands of river steamboats, millions of bales of cotton, and be possessed of all the arts and sciences. She may have in addition a large army, but all these will not make her powerful if she has not ships to transport them and a navy to protect them. Without the latter she is a weak thing, open to the encroachments of every nation that may have a proper naval force at command.

* * * * * * *

You have stated facts so clearly that I scarcely see the necessity of making additional remarks. I can only add to this that there is not one statement made by you that is not true to the letter.

Yours very truly,
DAVID D. PORTER,
Vice Admiral.

Hon. JAMES S. NEGLEY, M. C.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* puts this point justly: The *Standard* names Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony as women especially entitled to respect and attention. Those women permit their names to be used, the one as proprietor and the other as responsible editor, by a publication which cannot be admitted to a family of pure-minded ladies or children whose moral culture is a matter of any concern to their parents—a paper the chief function of which is that of a conduit for coarse verbiage, and which prints pruriency solely for pruriency's sake. Now, when Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony withdraw their countenance from the vile sheet it will be time enough to consider the *Standard's* claim that they shall be regarded as safe and reliable leaders of reforms as radical as the foundations of society.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

FARM WORK FOR MAY.

The successful farmer, like all others engaged in the active pursuits of life, is he who has judiciously laid out his plans and made timely preparations for the carrying of them out. He knows that at seed time and harvest there can be no loitering, no by-play, no lack of the necessary means and implements of labor, or of the usual adjuncts to secure success. Our bread and water is promised us by high authority, and the early and latter rains are also assured, but man is the instrument relied on by Providence to carry out its designs, and if we sow not the seed, or fail to gather in the harvest at the appointed time, the fault and the loss is ours, and we alone are to bear the blame. Therefore, whilst we should avoid all unnecessary haste and excitement at this all-important moment, let us push ahead vigorously and patiently our judiciously conceived plans of operations, doing what we have to do in a workman-like manner.

The principal object now with the farmer in our own and the States adjacent to us is to get in or finish his *corn planting*. Of course those north of us will be in full time, but at this writing in our vicinity there are many who have not finished their work. Those who may be the most backward, from whatever cause, must make up the lost time by greater dilligence, and by the application of additional helps to the crop. Let them treat each hill to a mixture of rich manure, either at the time of planting the corn, when it first comes up, or at the first working. Referring to further remarks upon the culture of this great crop in our country, we will now only further allude to the subject by urging upon the corn-planter as an imperative duty to keep the cornfield clean from the beginning to the end of the work, so that the strength of the soil may not be wasted upon grass and weeds, which will endeavor to assert their claims for possession, if not met with a bold front at the outset.

Let us also put in a plea for a good patch of *pumpkins*, which should be now in the ground. This is a valuable help to the dairy, and milch cows feed upon them with the greatest zest; they encourage the secretions of rich milk, are easily raised and preserved, and will pay well the attention required in their cultivation and feeding out, and not only for the beasts of the field are they desirable, but to the lovers of delicious pies they make one of the most excellent dishes in the household department. To commence the fattening of hogs, before the corn is begun with, they are highly nutritious, and will prepare these animals, as also fattening beeves, for a more ready taking on of flesh and fat when the corn crib is to come into play, than almost anything that can be furnished them.

Give to each hill of pumpkins a heaping shovelfull of strong manure, keep them clean, and if a good season is had they will yield largely. The striped bug is a great enemy to the vines. These should be caught and killed, or apply a mixture which we have heretofore recommended, but will again repeat, viz: one bushel ashes, half bushel plaster, a peck of soot, a pound of flour of sulphur, and one pound Scotch snuff; mix the whole well together and dust them freely every morning while the dew is on the ground until the bugs disappear. This mixture will also answer for the destruction of bugs on other kinds of vines.

Millet can be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better, four pecks per acre, if for hay, or two pecks, if sown for seed or grain. We believe we have heretofore given further particulars about its cultivation, and will content ourselves with urging upon those whose hay meadows may be deficient or like to yield a short crop, and a supply of provender may be required, to manure a few acres of rich, deep loam heavily, plow and harrow them until you have them perfectly pulverized, and then sow the seed in quantities above given, harrow it in lightly and roll. When the grain at the top first begins to turn yellow, cut it if intended for hay; if for grain, when one-half of the grain has become yellow.

HOW MELONS ARE GROWN IN LOWER JERSEY.

Clover sod on an inclined plane preferred. With a small plow, mark nine feet across the plane. With a large plow make deep furrows the other way, some distance apart. Put plenty of long manure in the furrows, but not under the hills; tramp well; throw the furrows back; tramp the ridge at cross furrows; make fine; drop a handful of rich fertilizer; then about a dozen seeds; cover about one inch; when stand secured, pull all but two; plow the land only as the vines require room; let grass grow; keep the ridges clean; at every hoeing tramp round the hills; when the fruit begins to set, turn the vines and plow shallow (the land previous to this having been turned up); spread the vines; keep clean around the hills; rough farming, with some weeds or grass between the hills for vines to cling to; if they blow over, the sets will come off; where there is no sod, spread a heavy coat of long manure between the hills as soon as planted. An inclined plane preferred, because the water in heavy rains will escape quickly.

MAKING LOG CABIN QUILTS.

Get three corresponding colors, for instance, red, black and green of any woolen material which you desire; it will take as much of the red and black as for the ordinary way of making the quality depending on the size. A half yard of the green will be sufficient, as it requires little; also some half worn calico cut into blocks ten inches square, which will form the foundation. Now take a bit of green, one and a half inches square, and pin it on the calico exactly in the center. Here will be the starting point. Cut the red and black cloth into strips one inch in width. Sew a piece of the red strip as long as the little green square on the opposite side of it, making the stiches go through the calico, just as you would in making folds; afterwards turn back these strips towards the edge of the calico, and pin them to keep them straight. Now take of the black, two strips, each as long as the green square, and the ends of the red strips already sewed on. These are to be sewed on the remaining ends of the green square, making them extend along the ends of the red strips. Turn these back in like manner as you did the red; thus every time you will cover up the seam. Now, again, a strip of the red must be sewed on the red, having it extend along the black ends; and then a black strip must likewise cross the red ends; and so continue using color about until the calico block is covered, when it will be finished. When turning back the strips, leave them full, so as to imitate quilting, as you quilt and piece both at once. After making enough blocks for a quilt, join them together to suit your fancy, either putting the red sides together or red and black alternately. The whole quilt is made of these blocks without anything else. This is an excellent way to use up delaine or merino dresses which are partly worn; they will last a great while made after this pattern.—*Country Gent.*

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Treatment of Soft Corns.—A small piece of sal ammoniac dissolved in two teaspoonfuls of spirits of wine, and the same quantity of water. Saturate a small piece of sponge or linen rag, and place it between the toes, changing it twice a day. This will cause the skin to harden, and the corn may be easily extracted. A good remedy for soft corns is common chalk rubbed on the corn every day, and a piece of cotton wool worn between the toes affected, to prevent pressure—the chalk appears to dry up the corn.

Killing Grease.—Old work is always more or less greasy or smoky. Wash over the smoky or greasy parts with nitre, or with very thin lime whitewash. Soda will do, but lime is the best and cheapest. Any work that fails to dry, may be made to do so by rubbing it all over with japan and turpentine, rubbing it well with a brush.

To Make Yeast Dumplings.—Take from two to three pounds of dough prepared from the best flour. Add as much yeast to it as when worked in with the hand will give it a good sponge. Let it stand before a gentle fire until it is sufficiently risen. Then subdivide the mass into as many dumplings as may be required; turn them round in your hand extremely light, and carefully drop them into a saucepan or copper of scalding water; let them boil for twenty minutes, when they will be done. When brought to the table let them be served up with a sauce composed of butter melted in milk, with jam or jelly introduced into it.

Take ordinary soft soap; put it in a common iron kettle, and add one teaspoonful of salt to every pailful of soap. Boil it slowly until the scum rises, which do not skim off. Cool it, and as soon as it is cold and hard, cut it up in bars.

How to Kill Ants.—As the season has arrived for those pests, the ants, housewives and others who are troubled with them may probably use the following trap to advantage. Procure a large sponge, wash it well and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open; then sprinkle over it some fine white sugar, and place it where the ants are troublesome. They will soon collect upon the sponge and take up their abode in the cells. It is only necessary to dip the sponge in scalding hot water, which will wash them out dead. Put on more sugar and set the trap for a new haul. This process will soon clear the house of every ant.

Paper sometimes will not stick to an end wall. Where there is danger of this, paper-hangers use vinegar in the paste instead of water.

Cooking Parsnips.—Wash, scrape and put the parsnips whole into boiling water with a little salt. Boil until nearly done, then cut them lengthwise and put into your wire steak broiler. They can be browned nicely over hot coals in a short time. Butter, pepper and salt for the table. They can be, and are, often fried in butter or pork fat, but are not as healthful or nutritions.

Soft Gingerbread.—Take one cup of molasses, two-thirds of a cup of water, one large tablespoonful of shortening, one teaspoonful of soda or saleratus, ginger to suit the taste, one cup of flour; bake slowly threequarters of an hour. It is much lighter and nicer to have the oven cool when first put in.

Toast and Cheese.—Cut a slice of bread half an inch thick; pare off the crust and toast it very slightly on one side. Cut a slice of cheese a quarter of an inch thick, not so big as the bread by half an inch on each side; pare off the rind, lay it on the toasted bread, place on a flat tin plate, and put in the oven ten minutes or so. Mix a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and mustard and sprinkle of pepper; stir into the cheese, and you will have a delicious luncheon.

Raised Waffles.—One pint of sweet milk, one heaping teacupful of butter, three eggs, a tablespoonful of thick brewer's yeast, one quart of flour and another teacupful of sweet milk, in which is dissolved a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda. Let it rise until very light, then bake as other waffles. Serve hot, with butter and sugar.

Glazing Shirts.—To every quart of starch add a teaspoonful of salt and one of white soap, scraped fine; boil the starch, after adding hot water, until you have it as thick as you wish.

Poison.—An eminent physician says that the white rubber used for nursing bottles and infants' toys is very poisonous, causing sore mouth, skin eruption, decayed teeth, spinal curvature, and death. In Europe the sale of it is prohibited by law.

Glycerine Cement.—When a cement is to answer only a temporary purpose, as, for instance, in making the corks or stoppers of bottles perfectly air and vapor tight, it will not do to employ a kind which becomes very hard, as is the case with oil and lead compounds, nor, again, other kinds, such as wax and resin, which are softened by many chemical vapors. The best cement in such cases is red lead, or finely powdered litharage, mixed with undiluted glycerine. This hardens soon enough, and when required can easily be removed.

The Woodpecker.—This is a very gaudy bird, but it nevertheless has its uses. At a late meeting of a Farmers' Club in New York, it was stated by a gentleman from Missouri, that upon examining his apple trees he found that nearly all the borers had been destroyed by woodpeckers, and he advised the club of fruit growers generally not, on any account, to destroy a woodpecker. He said he would not kill one for $5. A Mr. Cashiner endorsed these remarks on the grub and woodpecker. He said no woodpecker would ever injure a tree, and he should not be disturbed or interfered with for any consideration. They will take grapes, cherries and perhaps mulberries, but they will not injure the growth of trees and vines; and as for the little fruit they may steal they are entitled to it, as they preserved the country from worms, caterpillars and other dangerous insects.

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Freiheits Freund* in speaking of the last railroad catastrophe says: "The only way to make traveling on our railroads a less perilous undertaking than it now is, is for Congress to take the thing in hand and pass a general law for the protection of passengers, for before all the separate States of the Union have come to understand what it is necessary to do in regard to this matter, many hundred men can meet a horrible death through these steam-murdering machines. It is not possible to prevent all accidents on railroads, but the European roads show that through proper foresight and care traveling can be made almost absolutely safe. One of the faults of the American national character, is the great lack of prudence, therefore it is so much the more necessary, in cases where this endangers the public safety, to counteract it by severe laws." There is a little article on "Lynch Justice," with the recent terrible affair in Kansas as a text, in which, while regretting the necessity, it applauds the act of the enraged citizens who so summarily disposed of the brutal criminals. Referring to the appeal made to American Germans for aid in completing the Hermann memorial monument, it says that just now money is a little scarce and as the Cheruskan hero has waited nearly 1900 years for his monument, he may easily wait a little longer.

The *Republikaner* has a gentle article on Congressional land grants, in which it calls Congressmen and railroad men by such pet names as thieves, hyenas, rowdies, etc. Otherwise the contents are milder, and pretty well selected.

The *Volksblatt* has no editorial, and an unusually large budget of news.

In Memoriam.

At a regular meeting of Victor Lodge No. 790, I. O. of G. T., held in their hall in Jacksonville, Indiana county, Pa., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the Worthy Vice Templar of this Lodge, Eliza J. Davis, therefore,

Resolved, That we bow with submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well, and feel admonished by this sad affliction to be ready for the final hour.

Resolved, That we, the brothers and sisters of the deceased, hereby express our sincere sorrow at this mysterious Providence, conscious of the loss we have sustained in the death of one so highly esteemed for those traits of character that endeared her so much to all.

Resolved, That the memosy of the deceased shall be ever ceerished by us all.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased in this, their hour of deep affliction.

Resolved, That as a token of affection and respect to her memory, our Hall be suitably draped and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Lodge, published in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* and Presbyterian *Banner*, the Indiana *Messenger* and the *Progress*, and that a copy be presented to the parents of the deceased.

W. C. PARKER, M. D.,
J. P. NESBITT,
FRANCIS FERGUSON,
Committee.

The Credit Mobilier.

A Washington letter to the N. Y. *World* asks for a special committee, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly investigate and truthfully report the names of the members *and officers* of both Houses of Congress who participated in the "Credit Mobilier" swindle; the amount of stock subscribed by them; the amount of money paid to those who refused to subscribe; and their doings generally in that best paid and most iniquitous scheme that ever "cursed earth, or shocked high Heaven."

Painful as the duties of such a committee might be, it would be a comfort to them to know that the task could be easily consummated. The *circumstance* of the sudden accession of wealth to the friends of the "Credit Mobilier" would be a ground for some suspicion. The public land records, even of the District of Columbia, might edify the committee. The testimony of certain dealers in furniture at Cleveland, Ohio, might show that suddenly acquired wealth is sometimes thoughtfully employed to embellish a recently purchased "home, sweet home," in Washington City. The liveried establishments of certain members and officers always before as remarkable for their poverty as for anything, proclaim the outlay of money that is not easily balanced by a Congressman's pay as provided by acts of Congress touching the subject of compensation. An elegant mansion in the City of Washington costs a great amount of money. Honest members of Congress do not buy them with the pay they receive from the government as mileage and annuity. Honest members of Congress rarely advance their financial fortunes here.

All these and many more circumstances would bear with appropriate force upon the minds of the members of an investigating committee; but for a more positive establishment of facts they would of course, look with great confidence to the subscription books of that gigantic concern—the "Credit Mobilier."

The Bingham Ratification Bill.

Section 1 makes it the duty of the Governor of any State to forward his certificate to the Secretary of State for the United States of the ratification by his State of any constitutional amendment proposed by Congress.

Section 2 provides that after certificate shall have been given of such ratification, it shall be unlawful for any State officer to certify any repeal of such amendment, unless Congress shall have proposed an amendment for the repeal of the same; and if any such notice of repeal shall be received by the Secretary of State, he shall not make any record of the same in his department, but it shall be void and of no effect.

Section 3 provides that after three-fourths of the States shall have ratified any amendment, any person who shall do any act attempting to repeal any State ratification of such amendment, either by color of State law or ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any United States Court having jurisdiction, shall be subject to imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years, and to a fine of not less than $2,000 nor more than $10,000, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY,

This is the only infallible remedy known to science for that unsightly disease of the secretions known as Comedone's Black Worms on the nose and face. It also cures those disfiguring diseases, Acne and Sycosis, Red, White and Mattreated Pimples on any part of the body. It leaves the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THRICE ARMED.

Thrice is he armed who keeps within reach of his hand a specific that at one and the same time will strengthen, regulate and purify his system when enfeebled, disordered and corrupted.

Such is the three-fold operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and hence the great superiority of that standard vegetable restorative over all medicines that are merely tonics and nothing else. The effect of the ordinary astringent tinctures and extracts upon the bowels is disastrous, and upon the depraved blood or bile they produce no beneficial effects whatever. In dyspepsia and liver complaints all the fluids and humors of the body are more or less infected, and the bowels are often badly constipated. An unmodified astringent—quinine for instance—does infinitely more harm than good in such cases. In Hostetter's Bitters on the other hand, the stimulating and tonic elements are qualified with aperients and antiseptic ingredient. The finest laxatives and blood depurents in the vegetable kingdom are intermixed with those of a purely invigorating nature, and under the operation of this admirable combination the three important processes of invigoration, regulation and purification go on together. The rapidity with which the disordered organization returns to its natural condition under a course of the Bitters is due to this cause. Every disturbed function of the body is favorably affected by the various properties of this comprehensive and well balanced preparation. As a general rule the bowels are subject to irregularities, and the fluids liable to become vitiated, and hence the Bitters are especially valuable as an alterative, corrective and invigorant. In all districts where the seeds of intermittent fevers infect the air, this healthful vegetable elixir should be taken as a protective medicine.

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Hosiery! Gloves!
Extensive and choice assortments at
Prices Unknown Since 1861.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.
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GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
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Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

Large Additions to Stock

Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
mh12

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THE EYE.

Dr. FRANKS, the celebrated Lecturer on the Eye, and Manufacturer of Patent and Improved Spectacles, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is now at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where he adjusts his far-famed Spectacles to defective vision from an examination of the eye alone, so as to suit equally well by day as by artificial light without fatigue, from 15 to 25 years. Dr. F. may be professionally consulted on all diseases of the Human Eye, and has a large stock of his Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sale. About 4,000 pairs of these Spectacles were sold on Dr. Franks last visit in the space of three months, giving the most entire satisfaction to all, as the medical gentlemen and citizens of Pittsburgh have by certificate testified.

Be particular and enquire at the Ladies' entrance on Penn street for Dr. Franks office, ROOM 22 St. Clair Hotel. ap15:STTH

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Marble and Slate
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my12.w83-T W. W. WALLACE.

To Oil Capitalists.

The BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY will sell tracts of land, for boring purposes, in near vicinity to the new flowing well on Armstrong Run. They will also SELL LOTS on the bank of the Allegheny River, near the new well, convenient for building sites.

W. D. SLACK, Superintendent.
BRADY'S BEND, May 10th, 1870. my10:w73

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.
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Marseilles Bed Quilts,
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Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens,
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AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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ATTACHMENTS,
POWER OF ATTORNEY,
GARNISHEE ATTACHMENT,
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AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00,
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
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LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
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ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

DREKA,
IMPORTER AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY and BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING, MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING, &c.
☞ Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1033 Chestnut St., Phila.

WELCOME
HAY AND GRAIN RAKE.

Farmers, look to your interest and buy none but the Welcome Steel Tooth Wheel Rake. It is the simplest in its construction and best in use; examine it before you buy any other; sold as low as the common rakes and can be worked by a child 7 or 8 years old; it is self-operating. The horse does nearly all the work and it can be run backward without danger to rake or driver, an advantage in no other rake. Manufactured in Columbiana, Ohio, and sold there, wholesale or retail, or at 319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., by
W. W. WALLACE.
my15:T

T. T. T.
Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. ja25:TTHS

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
SETS OF JEWELRY,
WATCH CHAINS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
HANDKERCHIEF HOLDERS,
GOLD HEAD CANES,
SOLID SILVER AND
PLATED WARE, &c.
At the Lowest Prices, at
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
JEWELRY STORE,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield Street.
my14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTHERN
Pacific Railroad.

To Railroad Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, corner of Cedar street, New York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis river to the Red river, the western boundary of Minnesota (a distance of about 230 miles), including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure.

The said Company will also receive proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes and fixtures for the road as above. The iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minnesota, or at the crossing of the Mississippi river, and the ties received according to blank forms, which will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office of the Company, as above, where plans of the structures, and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for the completion of the contracts made known.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interests of the Company.

Printed circulars containing full information will be furnished on application, by mail or otherwise, to EDWIN F. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 BROADWAY, as above.

J. GREGORY SMITH,
President Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, April 26, 1870. my10

Genuine Preparations
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, LONDON.

Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb. Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potasia, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissingen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and fac simile signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.

P. S.—We have received our usual Spring supply of Mineral Waters, Saratoga, Star, Congress, Kissingen, &c., &c. Also, another supply of Astringent Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammoniate Lozenges, which have proved such a great success in England and this country in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc.
fe12:STTH

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap21:w31 133 SECOND AVENUE.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.
Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle.
Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & Co., Druggists, Proprietors.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by GEO. A. KELLY, Pittsburgh.
fe4:d99T:TH:S

CANE POLES.
I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

FLUTING MACHINES.
The best and cheapest Fluting Machines in the market. Price $6.50 each machine. Call and see them at
JAMES BOWN'S,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

PINCHING IRONS.
I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!
I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

COAL AND COKE.

PEARL COAL.
Schnabel and Walker,
MINERS, SHIPPERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
COAL, NUT COAL & SLACK,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PEARL COAL WORKS, near Pittsburgh, on Pan Handle Railroad.
Office and Yard: Corner Sandusky St. and West Penn R. R.,
my6:w55 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. ap20:v14

COAL! COAL!
YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL CO.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try Street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.
M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.
ap12:v75

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
SPRING STOCK.
Fine, Medium and Common
CARPETS.
Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the trade.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh16:d&F

April 1st, 1870.
SPECIE PAYMENT
Resumed!
From this date Silver Change will be given to all cash customers, at
M'Farland & Collins
CARPET STORE,
71 and 73 Fifth Ave.
☞ Our prices are the lowest in this market.
ap2

CARPETS.
New Rooms! New Goods!
NEW PRICES!
We have inaugurated the opening of our New Rooms with the
FINEST DISPLAY OF
CARPETS
Ever Offered in this Market.
LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1861.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
ap5

NEW CARPETS.
Reduction in Prices
TO CORRESPOND WITH
WHOLESALE RATES.
McCallum Bros.,
No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

UPHOLSTERERS.
Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, &c. Particular attention is given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, altering and relaying carpets.
Our mode of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.
ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON,
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
mh7:u66 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.

100 WOOD STREET.
R. E. BREED & CO.,
QUEENSWARE,
FINE FRENCH.
China and Glass.
SILVER PLATED GOODS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, TEA TRAYS AND CUTLERY.
The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices.
R. E. BREED & CO.,
R. E. BREED & CO.,
100 WOOD STREET.

REYNOLDS STEEN & CO.,
124 Wood Street
Importers and Dealers in
FRENCH, CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS AND
Queensware.
☞ The largest assortment at New York prices.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...ROBT. M. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods. ap1:v43

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE ST., (near Court House) Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, May 11th, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed PROPOSALS for the Grading and Macadamizing of Larimer avenue, from Spring street to Hill street, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, May 20th, 1870.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

my10 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., May 12th, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all holders of Overdue Municipal Bonds of the City of Pittsburgh, to forward them to this office for Payment. No interest will be allowed on such Bonds after July 1st, 1870.

By order of the Finance Committee.
my12 R. J. McGOWAN, Controller.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.
my6

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, May 16, 1870.

Gold was dull to-day, but firm at from 114⅛ to 114¼. The transactions are light, although it is conceded that higher prices for gold are inevitable under a continued export demand and light produce and cotton exports. So far the shipments of coin have been set off by the payment of interest of the United States Treasury.

Government bonds are dull, but strong under an improved demand from Europe, and some of the later issues advanced to-day about one-half per cent.

Stocks appear to yield gradually under the pressure of the sales by the cliques with but few exceptions, like Reading, which is a ten per cent stock. The local money market is dull and without any movement.

Money from seven to ten per cent. Business dull.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	114¼	American	
Silver	108	Western Union	
1881 Bonds	116¾	N. Y. Central	100¾
5-20 Bonds 1862	112	Reading	104¾
5-20 Bonds 1864	111⅝	P. Ft. W. & C.	93½
5-20 Bonds 1865	111⅝	Ohio & Miss.	38⅛
Consols 1865	113⅞	Mich. Southern	99
5-20 Bonds 1867	114¼	Cleveland & P	106⅞
5-20 Bonds 1868	114½	C. R. I. & P.	121⅜
10-40	107⅜	Chicago & N. W	80⅝
Adams Express	66	C. & N. W. Pref.	90⅝
Merchants U. Ex.	41⅞	Erie	

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.60	5.73
Paris Exchange per Franc	22¾	23
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	83	84
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	48	49¼
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds	92	93
Union P. R. L. Bonds	86	87

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	114
U. S. 6s, 1881	117	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	114⅛
U. S. 5-20 1862	112⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	114⅜
U. S. 5-20 1864	111⅝	C. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	111⅜	C. P. R. R.	92⅝
U. S. 10-40	8	Cy. Pacifics	112½

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 16, 1870.

Money easy at 3@5 per cent. Sterling firm at 9⅜@9⅝ per cent. Gold firm; opened at 114⅛, and closed at 114⅛@114¼. Carrying rates 4@5 per cent. Clearances were twenty-five millions.

Governments strong: Coupons of '81, 117⅛@117¼; do. '62, 112⅜@112⅝; do. '64, 111⅝@111¾; do. '65, 111⅞@112; do. new, 114⅛@114¼; do. '67, 94⅛@94½; do. '68, 114⅛@114¼; Ten-forties 108@108⅛. Currency sixes, 112⅛@112¼.

State bonds firm: Missouris, 94; old Tennessees, 60¼; do new, 55¾; old North Carolinas, 49; do new, 24⅛.

Railway speculation was quite animated during the afternoon and higher prices were made in the entire list, while New York Central stock and Reading touched the highest point of the season. The leading features of the market were Rock Island, Northwestern, New York Central, Reading and Ohio and Mississippi. The immediate cause of the rise was a report from Washington that the new Tax bill relieved railroads from tax on gross receipts. The great strength of the market throughout the day was due in some measure to heavy purchases by strong parties. Miscellaneous stocks dull. Express stocks steady.

Canton 70¼; W. U. T. 33¾; Quicksilver 9⅞; Mariposa 6⅛, do. pref'd 17⅛; Adams Ex. Co. 66; Wells 15⅛; American 42; United States 45; Pacific Mail 59⅛; New York Central 102; Scrip 97⅛; Erie 23⅜; do pref'd 47; Harlem 140⅛; Michigan Central 103⅞; Lake Shore 99⅛; Indiana Central 141⅞; Pittsburgh 107⅛; North Western 81⅛, do. pref'd 90⅝; Rock Island 121⅞; N. J. Central 109⅛; St. Paul 66⅛, do. pref'd 81⅞; Wabash 56⅛; Ft. Wayne 94⅛; Terre Haute 36; C. & A. 113, do. pref'd 115; O. & M. 38⅛; Hartford & Erie 5⅛, St. Joe. pref'd 110⅛, C. C. & C. 79.

Boston prices: Calumet, 65; Copper Falls, 5; Franklin, 2; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 108.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $77,337,191; currency, $4,062,075; general balance, $83,983,545.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, May 16, 1870.

The markets, in a general way, present but little that is new or important. Our merchants are beginning to realize the fact that the best of the spring trade is over, as their orders both from city and country have commenced to slacken off, and while hopes are entertained that trade, generally, will be up to the usual standard at this season of the year, we can not reasonably look for any immediate improvement. Business is always slow during the summer months, and it is not likely that this summer will be an exception. The demand for almost everything is entirely local, being confined to supplying the immediate wants of a consumptive demand, as there is an entire absence of anything like speculation, and this is likely to continue for the next two or three months. In regard to values there are no changes, none at least worthy of special notice.

ASHES—Firmer in the east but unchanged here. Common Soda, 4; refined, 4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7⅛.

APPLES—Continue quiet and unchanged and the season is rapidly drawing to a close. We continue to quote at $4@5 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and, as might be expected, with the present hot weather, prices are weak and barely maintained. We continue to quote at 20 to 23, for good to choice roll. Farmers and peddlers are almost able now to supply the retail trade, and, consequently, there is little or no inquiry for commission butter.

BEANS—Dull and we reduce our quotations to $1,50@1,75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is dull but unchanged, 13@16 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Is dull with a wide range in prices, 13 to 17c, as to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is steady notwithstanding the jobbing demand is light. Quotations may be fairly given at 24 to 24½c for 25 or 50 bbl lots.

CORNMEAL—Quiet and unchanged, 95@$1 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Market quiet and unchanged. Apples 6@7 cts; Peaches, 6@7 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves. Blackberries, 12½@13 and pitted Cherries, 20@23.

EGGS—Market quiet and unchanged, 14 to 15 cents.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and steady but unchanged, and demand entirely local. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5,50@5,75 for spring wheat; $5,75@6 for winter wheat, and $7@7½ for fancy brands. Rye flour, firm at $5⅛.

GRAIN—There is little or no movement in wheat in this market, and the offerings continue light; we continue to quote at $1,15@$1,20 for red, and $1,25@1,30 for white. Oats steady but quiet and unchanged; last sales to go east at 52@53, and small lots, as yet, will not bring much more. Corn is scarce and firm with moderate inquiry; we now quote ear at 85@88, and shelled at 90@93. Sales of Rye at 95@$1. Barley is quiet and unchanged, 85@90.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade appears to be slacking off somewhat though this is usually the case at this season of the year. In prices there are no changes to make, but the feeling, particularly in Sugars and Coffees, is not so strong.

HAY—Continues very dull with offerings somewhat in excess of the demand, but prices are nominally unchanged; $14@20.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, $1,30@1,33, and No. 2, 90.

POTATOES—Continue very dull, and holders are anxious to close out. Peach Blows may be quoted at 35@40. Buckeyes do not seem to be wanted at any price.

PROVISIONS—Market steady with a good jobbing demand and regular sales at quotations. Plain Shoulders, 13¼@13⅜; Sugar Cured do. 14⅛@14⅜; Ribbed Sides, 16⅛; Short Rib, 17; Clear, 17⅛; Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 18⅛@19⅛; Canvassed do, 19⅛@19⅝. Lard, in tierces, 17⅛@17⅝; in kegs, 18⅛@18⅝. Mess Pork, $30@31.

SEEDS—No movement in Clover or Timothy Seeds as the season is virtually over. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.15, and a round lot would probaly bring $2.20.

Live Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 16.—There were 86 cars of cattle at Weehawken to-day, 69 cars at Communipaw and 45 at Hundredth street, making 3,400 for to-day and 5,700 for the week. The market is very strong and active, all the good stock selling at 16½@17c, with many on the scales at 17c. Quality averages good; rough bulls brought 13½c, thin steers and old oxen 14½@15c, the market averaging 16⅛ or 16½c higher than last week. A car of prime 8½ cwt. state fed Illinois steers brought 17½c, 150 head 5⅜ cwt at 15½@16⅛c. 30 Kentucky 8 cwt 16⅛@17⅛c, 90 Missouri 1,140 lbs gross at 15⅜c, 57 lbs per cwt; prospects strong for the week. Sheep go slowly and some concessions were made; total for the week 16,700 with 4,540 to day; they brought 6⅛c for thin to good western sheared; a car 72 lbs Ohio sold at 6c; a car 78 lbs 7c; a car 86 lbs 8c; a car fine 87 lbs 8⅛c. Lambs lower, selling from 12@16c. Hogs worth 12⅛c dressed; total alive for the week 21,400, with 77 cars to day; market firm, none selling alive.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, May 16, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

J. Needy & Bro., Chicago	1 car
J. Needy & Bro., Mansfield	1 car
A. T. Hays, Chicago	4 cars
E. Katz, Chicago	1 car
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars
L. Keefer, Chicago	1 car
Rothchilds & Z., Chicago	2 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	3 cars
Haas & Kraus, Chicago	3 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	3 cars
A. Brody, Chicago	3 cars
Hazlewood & Blackstock, Chicago	1 car
S. Lowenstejne, Chicago	1 car
C. Boyer, Chicago	1 car
P. Hartmen, Chicago	2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	2 cars
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., Dayton	6 cars
S. D. Caldron & Co., Canton	1 car
David Sherrick, Canton	1 car
Total	40
Total last week	35

As will be seen there are forty car loads of cattle reported, this week, but it is well to bear in mind that seven car loads were stockers, bought in the west for stock growers, were not on sale, at all, and consequently cannot be included in the number. Seven from forty leaves thirty-three car loads, two car loads, less, or in all about 600 head, against 650 last week. Therefore, with a diminished supply, as two car loads of the thirty-three cars were wholesaled to go to Baltimore, leaving but thirty-one cars, or only about 550 head for the retail trade. The market was strong and prices fully sustained—many dealers realized a still further advance. Farish steers sold readily at 8; good to prime at 8⅛@9, and extra at 9.12½@9.35, and it is probable that all the cattle on sale, sold at an average of 8, probably 8⅛.

There is the same bitter complaint among the butchers and drovers, in regard to the exorbitant prices at which stock is now selling, and there is no prospect of any immediate relief. So long as cattle continue scarce, so long will prices be maintained, and it is not probable that there will be any increase in the offerings within the next four perhaps six weeks. Grass cattle usually commence to make their appearance about the 1st of July, and until they are thrown upon the market, it is almost certain that present prices will be sustained. We expect quite a number of grass cattle in from Butler, Washington, Green, and other adjoining counties, and Western Ohio usually contributes pretty freely to this market during the last of June and the 1st of July. For the past three or four months nearly all of our cattle have come from Chicago—in the course of another month or two, we expect to get our supplies much nearer home.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 16 head, prime still fed bulls, from Cincinnati, at 6,85; 38 head medium still fed steers to Huff, at 7,65; retailed 50 head, at 7,80@8,75.

Jas. Kerr sold 2 bulls, from Washington Co., at 5¼.

S. Lowensteine sold 19 head of fair to good steers, at 7,65@8,40.

Rothchilds & Zeigler sold 35 head steers, from Chicago, from 8⅛@9 cts.

Peter Hartman 36 steers from Chicago, at 8⅛@9 cts.

M. Varner sold 35 head of good to prime steers from Chicago, at 8@8⅞.

E. Katz sold 18 steers from Chicago, at 8⅛@8,85.

Greenwald & Kahn sold in all about 72 head, from Chicago, at 7⅞@9 cts.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 15 head prime to extra steers, at 8⅛@9.

S. Marks & Bro. 54 head of prime to extra steers, from Chicago, at 8⅛@9⅛.

L. & J. Shamberg 34 from Chicago, at 8,75@9,35.

Trauman & Lobman 63 head from Chicago, at 8⅛@9; sent 61 head stockers to the country.

Emerick & Co. sold 24 head good to extra Ohio steers, at 8@8,65.

L. Keefer 17 head good to extra steers, at 8@9 cts.

Haas & Kraus sold 24 head, fair stockers, at 6⅛; 35 fat cattle, at 8⅛@9 cts.

Chas. Boyer 17 head good to extra steers, from Chicago, at 8⅛@9⅛.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings were unusually large this week, reaching close to nine hundred and nearly all from Butler county. The market was steady and moderately active, though had it not have been for the timely appearance of an eastern buyer, it would almost certainly been a slow one—whenever the butchers see eastern buyers about they always buy with less hesitation, they do not hang so long; it has considerable influence in causing them to make their minds up quickly. Compared with last week, prices have undergone no quotable change; clipped sheep sold at from 4⅛ to 6⅛—one bunch of fancy, averaging fully 150 lbs, brought 8c. Lambs sold at from $2 to $4,50 per head, and the offerings appear to be increasing every week.

John Beeler 130 head sheep and lambs at $3⅛ per head to 6c per pound for the former and $2⅛ per head for the latter.

Isaac C. McNeese 80, head; sheep at 5⅛c per lb; and lambs at $2 to $4 per head.

M. Humes sold 53; sheep and lambs at $2⅛@3⅛ per head, mostly very common, also, 34 head sheep, for A. Shonce, averaging 104 lbs, clipped, at 6c.

Stakely Bro. 85 good to extra lambs; sold 20 extra to Jos. Harrison at $4⅛; 63 head to Aurenz at $3,15; 19 head fairish sheep at $5⅛ per head.

Jacob Snyder sold 24 head of extra clipped sheep, averaging about 150 lbs, at 8c per pound.

Adam Eckert sold 44 lambs at $2@3⅛; 5 wooled sheep at 6c per pound.

John Walters 100 head clipped sheep and lambs at $2@3⅛ for the latter, and $2@5 per head for sheep.

Joshua Garwin about 100; sold lambs at $2@4, and sheep at $3⅛@5 per head.

John Fairley sold 71 wooled.

Meanor sold 66 clipped.

Kauffman sold 79 head of clipped.

HOGS.

Market slow, as always is the case at this season of the year, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote, nominally, in a retail way, at 9 to 10c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, May 16, 1870.

The most important to notice in regard to oil is the report of another big well, 350 bbls, on the Dalzell farm. It did not have any influence on the market, however, as the feeling was stronger after the reception of this report than it was before. These reported big strikes are always so greatly exaggerated at first that operators receive them with a good deal of allowance, as it generally turns, when late and reliable advices come to hand, that the production dwindles down very materially, and we should not be surprised if this was the result in regard to the well above referred to. Instead of 350 bbls per day, it will most probably turn out to be 50 bbls or even less.

CRUDE.

Was quiet and rather weak in the early part of the day, but in the afternoon, for some reason or other, the feeling was stronger. Sale 1,000 bbls spot at 12⅝; and 1,000 seller 60 days at 12. Later in the day, 21⅛; spot or seller May was quoted at 12⅛; and seller 60 days, it was thought, would have brought the same figure.

REFINED.

Market firmer but very quiet—not a single sale reported. May, 27 to 27⅛; June, 27⅛ to 27⅛; July, 27⅛; July to December, 28 bid. Antwerp reported firm at 54 francs.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

David Bly 50, on account J. Kunkle; Peerless O. W. 80, on account B. S. Duncan; Commercial O. W. 900, on account D. C. Herbst; Cosmos O. W 480, L W. Young; Fisher Brs. 160, on account same; W. McCutcheon 480, on account J. C. Buchanan; J. Wilkins 160, on account Phila. & B. Pet. Co; Fulton & Marvin 480, on account Peter Hutchinson; H. W. C. Tweddie 80, on account same.

Total 2,850 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

J. M. Riter, 238 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 54 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 250 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Citizens Oil Co., 521 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 336 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

H. Koehler & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Montzheimer, K. & Co., 300 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 923 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Total 2,742 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED BY W. P. R. R.

Union Ref. and S. Co., 466 bbls ref. to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 654 bbls ref. to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Ralston & Waring, 122 bbls ref. to Poultney & Moal, Baltimore.

Model Refinery. 550 bbls ref. to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 266 bbls ref. to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Ralston & Waring, 234 bbls refined to A. R. McHenry, Philadelphia.

Total 2,292 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Cotton dull, heavy and lower, with sales 1,400 bales at 23⅛c for middling uplands. Flour: Receipts—23,974 bbls; the market is 5@10c lower, at $4,80@5 for superfine State and western, $5,10@5,90 for extra State, $5,10@6,15 for extra Ohio, $5,75@6 for extra St. Louis, and $6,10@8,25 for good to choice do, the market closing dull and heavy. Rye flour unchanged; sales 400 bbls. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Whiskey unchanged, with sales 400 bbls at $1,10@1,10⅛ free, closing at inside prices. Wheat: Receipts 80,048 bushs; the market opened heavy and closed 1@2c lower, with sales of 81,000 bushels at $1,18@1,23 for No. 2 spring, the latter an extreme for very choice; $1,13@1,13⅛ for winter red, and winter red amber western; $1,46@1,55 for white Michigan, and $1,70 for White California. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley and and barley malt nominal. Receipts of corn 18,653 bush; market a shade lower, with sales of 24,000 bush at $1,06@1,13 for new mixed western, $1,13@1,14 for western yellow, and $1,15 for old mixed western. Receipts of oats 11,443 bush; market active and unchanged, with sales of 42,000 bush at 66@68c for western, and 70@72c for Ohio and State. Stock in warehouse: 98,796 bush wheat, 76,207 bush corn, 414,376 bush oats, 20,502 bush rye, 113,490 bush barley, 88,884 bush barley malt, and 2,290 bush peas. Hay steady. Hops firm. Petroleum steady; crude 15⅛c, and refined 27⅛c. Rice firm at 6⅛@7⅛c. Sugar in moderate request, with sales of 150 hhds Cuba at 9⅛@10⅛c, and 125 boxes Savannah at 9⅛c. Molasses dull and nominal. Coffee quiet and firm. Turpentine quiet at 41⅛@42⅛c. Pork firmer, with sales of 125 bbls at $29,90@30 for mess, $22@22,50 for prime, $25,75@26 for prime mess; also 3,000 bbls mess, seller May and June, at $29,50@30. Beef steady, with sales of 325 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess, $16@18 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet, with sales of 100 bbls at 28@30c. Tierce beef firm, with sales of 100 tierces at $25@26 for prime mess, and $30 for India mess. Middles quiet. Cut meats; sales of 300 packages at 12@13⅛c for shoulders, 16@17⅛c for hams. Lard heavy, with sales of 100 tierces at 15⅛@16⅛c for steam, 16⅛@17c for kettle; also 1,000 tierces steam, seller May, June and July, at 16⅛@16⅛c. Butter steady and in fair demand at 14@30c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 8@16⅛c. Freights to Liverpool are nominally lower.

Latest.—Flour closed dull and prices are 5@10c lower. Wheat heavy and 10c lower. Rye nominal. Oats very quiet at 66c for western in store. Corn dull at $1,05@1,10 for new mixed western. Pork quiet and steady at $30 for mess. Beef steady with a moderate demand. Cut meats firm and quiet. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet at 16⅛@16⅛c on spot, 16⅛c for June or July. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Flour steady; family $5,10@5,40; extra $4,88@4,90. Wheat quiet and steady at $1,10@1,12 for winter. Corn in better supply and prices lower, closing dull at 98c. Oats unchanged at 56@62c, whole range. Rye dull at 95@98c. Barley unchanged. Cotton unchanged and quiet; middling uplands, 22⅛c. Tobacco unchanged and steady. Mess pork held firmly at 30c. Lard 16⅛c; no sales. There was an active demand for bulk shoulders, and 300,000 lbs. sold at 12c; held at 12⅛c at the close; sides held at 15c, with sales of 150,000 lbs. at this rate; clear rib sides sold at 15⅛c, and clear at 16c, buyers' this month. There was a fair demand for bacon, particularly shoulders, which sold at 13c, cash, and 13⅛c, buyers' first half of June; clear rib sides sold at 15⅛c, and clear at 16c. Butter unchanged and dull at 25@28c. Eggs firm at 15c. Linseed oil $1.03. Groceries unchanged and quiet. Gold 114⅛. Buying exchange steady. Money market easy at 8@10 per cent.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Tobacco active and a shade better. Cotton dull, 21⅛c. Hemp active and better, $1,20@1,60 for undressed, $2,20@2,50 for dressed. Flour firm, $4,25@4,50 for fall super, $4,65@4,90 for extra, $5@5,50 for double extra, choice to fancy $6@8,25. Wheat: spring lower, not quotable: No 2 red sold at $1,12⅛@1,15, No 1 do $1,20@1,25, choice $1,30@1,45. Corn heavy, and all grades below choice lower; mixed 92⅛@95⅛c, yellow 97c@$1,02, choice to fancy white, $1,06@1,12⅛. Oats heavy, 63@64c. Rye quiet, 82@85c. Whisky was held at $1,10, without sales. Groceries unchanged. Provisions active and higher. Pork $30. Dry salt meat buoyant; nearly a million pounds were sold here and up the country Saturday and to-day; 11⅛@12c for shoulders, 15⅛c for clear rib, 16c for clear. Bacon higher; shoulders 13⅛c, clear rib 17c, clear 17⅛c. Sugar cured hams, canvassed, 20c. Lard held at 16⅛c for tierce, 18c for keg. Receipts: flour 8,000 bbls, wheat 55,850 bush, corn 69,100 bush, oats 29,700 bush, barley 7,100 bush, Rye 3,000 bush, hogs 500.

Cattle scarce and wanted; 4⅛@5⅛c for common, 6@7⅛c for good to choice. Hogs unchanged; 8@9⅛c for good to choice.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very quiet for No. 2 and ⅛@⅛c lower, and closing at 97⅛@97⅛c this afternoon unchanged. Corn dull and 2@2⅛c lower, and closing at 86@86⅛c for No. 2. Oats dull and 1⅛@1⅛c lower, and closing at 48⅛@48⅛c for No. 2. Rye quiet at 80@80⅛c for No. 2. Highwines quiet and steady at $1,06 for wood. Provisions quiet and easy, and firmly held. Mess pork closed at $29. Lard 16⅛@16⅛c. Dry salted shoulders 12@12⅛c. Receipts for the past 48 hours: 4,384 bbls flour; 50,100 bush wheat; 101,420 bush barley; 2,532 hogs. Shipments: 2,132 bbls flour; 35,997 bush wheat; 61,425 bush corn; 15,269 bush oats; 340 bush rye; 3,000 bush barley; 2,948 hogs. Freights quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Cattle active at $5,87⅛@7,90 for stockers to choice steers. Hogs active at $8,75@9,40 for common to choice.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Flour in less demand with western extra family at $5,25@6. Wheat steady and unchanged. Rye steady; western at $1,03@1,05. Corn lower; yellow at $1,13. Oats unchanged; western 62@74c. Petroleum dull; crude 19⅛c; refined 26⅛c. Provisions dull; pork $29,50@30. Lard 16⅛@16⅛c. Whisky dull at $1,09 for western iron bound.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Cattle active and higher, with sales of 1,100 head extra at $10@11, fair to good $8@9, common $6@8. Sheep are in fair demand, with sales of 10,000 head at 6@7⅛ for clipped. Hogs unchanged, with sales of 3,000 head at $13@13.75.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—Cotton is inactive and drooping; middling 22c. Flour brings $5. Corn less active and weaker; sales at $1,20@1,22. Wheat $1,05@1,20. Oats 70c. Rye $1. Provisions firm and advancing; sales 2,500 tierces sugar cured hams; 100 tierces on spot at 18⅛c, and 2,400 delivery 15th June, 19@20c; pork $30; bulk meats 12⅛, 16 and 16⅛c, bacon 13⅛, 17⅛ and 17⅛; lard 17c. Whisky $1,07@1,08. Tobacco: sales 169 hhds at $6@19,50 for frosted to good leaf.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 16.—Flour firm and unchanged. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices fell off 2c, with sales of No 1 red winter at $1,22, no inquiry for No 2 red. Corn, no change. Oats 1c lower, and No 1 State offered at 59c. Rye quiet and held a 95c@$1. Barley dull and nominal. Petroleum quiet and prices nominally unchanged; refined held at 24c for May and crude held at $5,40 per bbl.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat dull: western $1,33@1,35; Pennsylvania lower at $1,35@1,40. Corn: white $1,22@1,23; yellow $1,17. Oats firm at 65c. Pork quiet at $30. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides 17c; clear sides 17⅛c; shoulders 14c; hams 20@21c. Lard firm at 16@17⅛c. Whisky in fair demand; iron-bound $1,10; wood-bound $1,09; patent $1,08.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Market quiet but steady for nearly all staple fabrics. The only changes to observe were in Omega A C A ¼ ticks, which have fallen off from 30c to 28⅛c, and A 4-4 ticks of the same brand, which have been held at 30c by some jobbers, were also reduced to 28⅛c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—Flour nominal and 12⅛c lower. Wheat weak at $1 for No 1, 96⅛c for No 2. Oats active at 50c for No 2. Corn steady at 87c for rejected. Rye and barley nominal. Freights quiet at 4⅛@4⅛c to Buffalo and Oswego. Receipts—Flour 3,000 bbls; wheat 89,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 9,000 bbls; wheat, 242,000 bush.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—Cotton dull and nominal receipts 1,438 bales; exports 1,463 bales. Flour $5@6,50. Corn dull at $1,15. Oats quiet at 70c. Hay dull at $23@24. Bran quiet at 28c. Lard dull at 17@18⅛c. Pork dull at $30,50. Bacon: shoulders 13⅛c and sides 18c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 16.—Flour: demand moderate at $6,00@6,50 for choice. Wheat unchanged; extra $1,50; No. 1 $1,40; regular $1,25. Oats steady at 60c for State. Barley $1,55 per cental.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 16.—4 cars staves, W Hastings; 156 bgs oats, 58 do corn, 21 do wheat, 16 do barley, 2 bbls peaches, 1 box bacon, Meanor & H; 100 buckets tar, Means & C; 6 bbls whisky, Voight & McG; 5 tcs d beef, W B Hays; 3 do sausage, E H Myers; 25 do hams, Dalzell; 3 bbls apples, W H Graff; 50 bgs oats, F Shields; 4 bbls eggs, M W Rankin; 20 bgs corn, 6 bgs rye, S Hoop; 15 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 48 bgs oats, Keil & R; 1 car wheat, J W Bomgarder; 5 hhds tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 2 do do, Martin Heyl; 2 do do, A Schaub; 3 do do, 1 box samples, E Wormser; 1 do do, W D Rinehart; 166 bgs oats, 31 do corn, 25 do wheat, McHenry & H; 61 bgs e corn, 16 do s do, 23 do oats, Meanor & H; 43 do corn, 17 do rye, 52 do oats, McHenry & H.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 16.—4 cars b ore, J Painter & Son; 3 do do, Brown & Co; 4 do l s ore, McKnight & Co; 7 do do, Union Iron Mills; 5 do do, Dilworth, P & Co; 3 do blooms, Nimick & Co; 1 do pig iron, Union Iron Mills; 2 do do, Lloyd & B; 10 bbls fish oil, J Callery; 15 do do, W C Howard & Co; 30,000 lath, Slack & S; 8,000 feet lumber, R A Clark & Co; 1 box h ware, Lewis, O & P; 10 bbls hams, Dalzell & T; 10 do glass, Agnew & W; lot sheet iron, scraps, Anderson & W; 19 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 1 car pipe, H H Collins; 8 bbls o meal, 9 kgs do, 6 do p barley, Strickler & M; 33 bdls chair stuff, Bedford Chair Co; 1 bbl whisky, J McKay; 5 e bxs, Reymer Bro; 8 do oil bbls, J S Dilworth; 13 sks oats, F G Craighead; lot lumber, Seibert & Co; 15 bbls oil, Junker, D & Co; 140 hf bbls herrings, Johnson & C; 8 bbls dry peaches, 3 do apples, 1 box mdse, Henry Rea Jr; 1 bbl eggs, Head & M; 2 do potatoes, Voigt M & Co; 586 sks corn, Hitchcock, M & Co; 3 bxs medicine, R E Sellers & Co; 5 bbls oil, Henderson Bro; 27 bgs p nuts, W J Steel Bro; 10 bbls steel, Hussey, W & Co; 1 em bbl, C A Worncastle.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, May 16.—118 green hides, Hoffstott & Co; 10 cases w oil, W McCully & Co; 5 bxs soap, E Hazleton; 100 bdls green s hides, D Chestnut & Co; 50 tcs hams, E H Myers & Co; 50 bbls alcohol; Hostetter & Smith; 400 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 1 car s iron, Maloney & S; 26 sewing machines, W Sumner & Co; 8 cases hdls, Whitmore, Wolf, D & Co; 100 bbls flour, W Haslage; 205 oil bbls, Lockhart, F & Co; 1 car scrap iron, Pgh Forge & Iron Co; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & V; 100 do do, Culp & Shepard; 6 bales twine, H Gerwig; 15 sks kegs, Davis, Chambers & Co; 12 do do, Citizens W Lead Works; 1 car potatoes, 2 bbls eggs, Woodworth & D; 262 bdls paper, C P Markle & Co; 60 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 61 bxs w glass, C Ihmsen; 11 bxs cheese, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 17 sks rags, Frazier, M & Co; 2 cars limestone, Graff, B & Co; 10 cars metal, Bryan & C; 3 do do, Nimick & Co; 4 do do, Hailman & H.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, May 16.—3 cars limestone, Shoenberger & B; 8 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 1 car metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 cir saw, Lippincott & B; 2 bbls butter, R Walker; 1 do do, Bruggerman, O'B & Co; 1 car old rope, Frazier & Metzgar; 1 box h ware, B & C Davis; 2 bbls eggs, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car metal, W Smith; 1 bx mdse, E Kurtz; 1 bbl dry apples, J S Dilworth; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 1 car clay, Star Fire Brick Co; 5 rolls leather, Seibert & Berg; 2 pkgs butter, 2 bbls eggs, A Reesmyer; 1 bx butter, 2 bbls eggs, J Afterhide; 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, H Freese; 2 bxs do, 2 bbls eggs, G Wainhof; 1 bbl bacon, 1 do eggs, E Hazleton.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 16.—1 car lumber, J Nanz; 200 pigs lead, T H Nevin & Co; 100 bbls lime, G Stewart; 4 cars iron ore, Lewis, B & D; 3 do wheat, W McKee & Co; 1 do do, Kennedy Bro; 1 do shingles, Voeghtly & K; 8 kgs nails, J Fletcher; 1 car lumber, L Walters & Son; 1 car cooperage, Ralya & R; 3 do do, J M Hemphill; 500 pigs lead, Beymer, B & Co; 1 car f seed, M B Suydam; 44 bxs cheese, M Cornwalt; 1 car lime, J K Shinn.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

WHEELING PER PETTOLIA, May 16.—127 sks rye, W J Meek; 24 bales hay, 8 sks oats, 16 do wheat, 238 do barley, J & W Fairley; 16 do potatoes, Bruggerman & Co; 30 do do, Randolph & S; 37 do rye, M Steel & Son; 45 do potatoes, J J Pettit; 37 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Manuf Co; 2 bxs butter, 2 pkgs eggs, 1 sk rye, 2 bbls beans, H Rea Jr; 1 case cigars, 2 bxs do, W W Calang; 9 pkgs do, R & W Jenkinson; 1 case do, 10 bxs do, J T Blackmore; 3 pkgs do, Jas Zimmerman; 1,200 nail kgs, Phillips & M; 40 sks wheat, Rose & E; 7 bbls, 6 sks potatoes, Chas Gigeo; 17 pkgs produce, Head & M; 38 furniture, H Berger.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, May 16.—53 sks oats, R H Conway; 11 do corn, W Welsh & Co; 30 do oats, P Duff & Son; 40 do, Campbell & C; 58 do do, Johnston & M; 100 bxs w glass, Fry & Co; 34 sks oats, Campbell & C; 3 bbls eggs, Means & C; 1 box bacon, Carter, M & Co; 2 pkgs bacon, S H Baird; 26 bbls whisky, A S Carlisle; 15 sks oats, McCracken, G & Co; 38 do wheat, F Shields; 17 do oats, 171 do corn, McHenry & H; 2 pkgs butter, M W Rankin; 18 sks oats, W Welsh & Co.

ST. LOUIS PER BELLEVERNON, May 16.—200 bbls flour, Clark & Co; 63 do clay, T Coffin; 299 pigs lead, C G Hussey & Co; 10 sks bags, W McKim; 89 bbls bone black, Seward & E; 4 bbls white sand, McKee & Bro.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application for a Charter of incorporation of "THE RECTOR, CHURCH WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN OF THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT," has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, where the same will remain open to inspection and exception, until the FIRST MONDAY OF JUNE NEXT.

M. A. WOODWARD,
Attorney for Applicants.

MAY 9, 1870. my10:w3-T

NEW BURLINGTON HERRING.—10 boxes Mitchell's celebrated Burlington Herring, the first of the season; also fresh smoked Salmon, just received and for sale by the box or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
my3 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily with 5 feet 9 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks.

The Belle, Capt. J. P. Smith, departs for Brownsville and Geneva this evening at 5 o'clock. She is making many good friends along the Monongahela Valley.

The Arlington, arrived from Cincinnati last evening, and will return again to-day at noon. She is in all respects an excellent packet, very prompt in all her engagements, and Capt. Moore, does not say one thing and do another, and his clerk Capt. A. S. Shepard, is a very reliable gentleman. Although the Arlington is not advertised as an excursion boat, she nevertheless has her share of the passengers.

The Bellevernon, Capt. Darragh, is announced to depart for New Orleans on Thursday, and we hope she will get, as she deserves, a good trip.

The Glendale, Capt. Hare, is announced to depart for St. Louis to-day without fail—at least the Captain said so, and he ought to know.

The Granite State, will have excursionists from Portsmouth this trip. She is due here on Wednesday night, and will return as usual on Friday at 4 P. M.

The Wild Duck and barges, Capt. Anawalt, is announced to depart for St. Louis this evening, and shippers are requested to have their bills of lading down to-day as early as possible.

The Savanna, Capt. Thos. Rogers, with Capt. Isaac R. Whittaker, in the office, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi.

—The Mary Byrd, running on the Upper Tennessee, sank in thirty feet of water Tuesday night, ten miles below Kelley's Ferry. She run upon a snag, staving in her bows, and speedily filled and sunk. She had on board about 1,700 lbs of bacon, some lard, and 1,600 bushels of corn. The Mary Byrd was built by Capt. R. K. Byrd, of Kingston, in 1866, and her first trip was down the river from Chattanooga to the Suck, with the Crongressional delegates that passed through Chattanooga in 1866, on a trip through the South. She was considered the fastest boat on the river.

—The Quincy *Whig* of the 10th says that the chief engineer of the Phil. Sheridan was robbed of $150 while asleep on that boat on Monday. A negro cabin boy was seen to enter the engineer's room shortly before the money was missing, and on arrival of the boat at Quincy the boy and a companion were arrested, bnt nary cent found. The boat paid them off, and the engineer is short $150.

—The Memphis Avalanche, of Thursday, says: The cargo of the Kenton—sunk at Totter's Landing—has been saved though the bulk of it is slightly damaged. The boat, it is feared, will prove a total loss, as she is badly broken amidship.

—A dispatch from the agent of the Cincinnati underwiters, dated at New Albany, on Saturday, says "Cargo of the Glasgow was not damaged by water. The boat will be repaired in a side dock, and resumes her voyage on Monday."

—Capt. James Paul, who recently purchased two-thirds interest in the Mollie Gratz, on Thursday bought out the parties who owned the remainder, which gives him possession of the whole boat.

—The Dexter, with 400 tons, is reported to have made the run from New Orleans to St. Louis inside of five days, her time from New Orleans to Cairo being three days and twenty three hours.

—Charles Scudder, B. R. Pegram and others, have purchased the hull of the burned Stonewall from Peter Conrad, for a wharf boat at Cairo, for the independent line of New Orleans packets.

—A dispatch from Washington says that the House Committee on Commerce is loading down the River and Harbor bill to such an extent that it will never pass.

—The Reserve enroute from Nashville has for Pittsburgh—100 bxs starch for Dilworth, Harper & Co., and 48 bgs pea nuts for Isaiah Dickey & Co.

—The Sam. S. Hale cleared Memphis Tuesday evening with one thousand bales of cotton and a large lot of miscellaneous freight for Cincinnati.

—Cornelius Bealer, an old citizen of Cincinnati, and largely interested in steamboats, died suddenly at that place on Saturday.

—The steamboat Tyrone sunk fifty miles below Clarksville, in the Cumberland river.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
J. P. SMITH Commander.
J. W. SCOTT Clerk.
Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharfboat, at foot of Grant street.

my9 SAM'L PATTERSON, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY—10 A. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR Commander,
Will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
my17 Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS and NEW ORLEANS.—The staunch and fast steamer,
BELLEVERNON Capt. J. J. DARRAGH,
will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, May 19th, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
my17 G. H. GHRIEST & Co., Agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR St. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL.—The popular passenger steamer
GLENDALE J. M. HARE, Commander,
James Mellon, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports THIS DAY, May 17, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
my11 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK, DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL.—The fine passenger steamer
SAVANNA Capt. ROGERS,
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, May 18th, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
my9 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—TUESDAY, May 17th, at 4 P. M., the steamer
WILD DUCK,
And Barges Swan and Dove,
J. W. ANAWALT Commander,
CHARLES ADAMS Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For freight apply on board or to
G. H. GRIEST & CO., Agents.
Who will give through bills of lading to New Orleans and all landings on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. my10

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati
PACKET LINE
The new and splendid side-wheel steamer
JUNIATA,
Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
mh7 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati
PACKET LINE.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamer ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.
For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS,
fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to
WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Dr. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrade Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician, they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very sadly diseased and to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicine.

Also, in Scrofulous Diseases, these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be able to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of Consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanacs, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritous articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designated.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect; the system of the patient is invigorated and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the Liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These Pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, billious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the Liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumption the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs are almost entirely destroyed and all symptoms according to the judgment of the physician indicated a speedy death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicine can be had gratis, or sent by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. de27:d&T

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS. ap2

☞ MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED.—Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price, six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, to CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. my3:w3

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any VITALIC poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at 16 Bond street, N. Y. fe7

AUCTION.

Chartiers Cemetery.
PUBLIC SALES
OF
BURIAL LOTS.

On the Cemetery Grounds, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, and continuing April 30th, 1870, SATURDAY, May 7th, 1870, SATURDAY, May 14th, 1870.

Chartiers Cemetery is situated on the Temperanceville and Mansfield Plank Road, about 3 miles from the River and one-quarter of a mile from Cemetery Station, PanHandle Railroad.

The grounds having been carefully plotted into sections and ranges, the managers can offer the most eligible lots at prices to suit the purses of all, and much below the prices now current in the city cemeteries. All who have not yet purchased a Family Burial Lot are particularly directed to these sales, and urged to come at once and make selection of a lot while the prices are so low.

Visitors from the cities and boroughs can reach the Cemetery by taking the Accommodation Train, leaving the Union Depot at 11:25 A. M.; leaving Birmingham Station at 11:35 A. M.; leaving Temperanceville Station at 11:40 A. M.; and get off the train at Cemetery Station. Trains return in the afternoon at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. ap29:w22

NATIONAL BANK STOCKS—CITIZENS, EXCHANGE and ALLEGHENY. TUESDAY EVENING, May 17th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on Second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:
30 shares Citizens National Bank;
25 shares Exchange National Bank;
10 shares Allegheny National Bank.
my16 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

CONTROLLERS' OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, May 13th, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 P. M. THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, for the

GRADING AND PAVING

of the following Streets and Alleys:

MULBERRY STREET, from Rebecca street to its southern terminus.

TAGGART STREET, from Washington to Union avenues.

UNION AVENUE, from Taggart street to its northern terminus.

BUENA VISTA STREET, from Taylor avenue to Ackley street.

JACKSON STREET, from Fremont street to Grant avenue.

CHURCH AVENUE, from Federal street to Union avenue.

IRWIN AVENUE, from present terminus of paving to Washington avenue.

ADAMS STREET, from Fulton street to Beaver avenue.

PITT ALLEY, from Strawberry alley to Montgomery avenue.

FRAZIER ALLEY, from Fulton to Sedgwick streets.

FOR GRADING ONLY:

JALAPPA STREET, from Walker street to its western terminus.

EVANS ALLEY, from Fayette street to Western avenue.

Specifications can be seen at the office of Charles Davis, Esq., City Engineer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

W. M. PORTER,
my14:w95 CITY CONTROLLER.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN H. RICHARD DAVIS

WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
☞ Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick-Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
ja22:90

GEORGE I. TROUPE,
Silk Hats,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 65 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Old Hats renovated and remodeled to present style, blocked and repaired. Hats fitted by the American Comforter. All orders promptly attended to. ap29:w5

CHARLES P. STRIGHT,
Carpenter and Builder,
Will promptly attend to all kinds of jobbing work. Oil and water tanks made to order. No. 171 North avenue, corner Webster street, Allegheny, Pa. ap30:w47

GEORGE HEFLICK,
HARD WOOD WORKER,
No. 47 FULTON STREET, corner of Webster avenue. FRONT and VESTIBULE DOORS made to order. All kinds of Furniture repaired and varnished.
Refers by permission to David Aiken, Board Measurer. my10:w66

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CASH CAPITAL $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
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John Floyd,
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business. je10:k6

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AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
No. 100 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
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Assistant Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.
Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. daily, and every Saturday evening from 7 to 10.
ap23:w34

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Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
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N. Stupy.
jel:k5 JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

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FOR THE
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
Under guarantee, and the renting of Safes in its
Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults,
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Sec'y and Treas.—S. F. VON BONNHORST.
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7 Per Cent. Gold Loan,
(FREE OF U. S. TAX,)
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First Mortgage
50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS.
A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE.
At 90 and Accrued Interest,
Interest payable May and November.
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The greater part of the road is already completed and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

U. S. Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in Gold, and we regard the security equally good.

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.
ja30:a1

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Bankers and Brokers,
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(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)
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ALSO
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All orders will be filled through this office for this State. ap1:v42

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100 boxes Goshen Cheese;
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Manufacture STEAMBOAT ENGINES and STATIONERY ENGINES of all sizes.
Special attention invited to our new STATIONARY OIL WELL ENGINE AND PORTABLE BOILER of 15 horse power.
CASTINGS, of every kind, made to order at our Foundry, on THIRD STREET, below Market.
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☞ All orders promptly filled. TRY US.

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NO DAMP. NO MOULD.
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BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING and PUTTING UP MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Corner 17th and PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no16:q66

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Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,
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my14:q5

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ja18

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FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, SHEET AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES AND HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG AND DROPPER BARS. FLANGES, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON, T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads, CROWBARS, WEDGES and HARROW TEETH, SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS, cut to pattern, STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A B STEEL, COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.
All Goods First Class and Warranted.
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mh9

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OFFICE: No. 330 Liberty Street,
fe14:d48 PITTSBURGH, PA.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow & Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. au16:n41

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MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
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SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE and GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
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Manufacturers of every description of
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RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
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STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
STEEL.
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COOK STOVES.
Get the Best!
BISSELL & CO'S
TRIUMPH,
For Bituminous Coal.
Warranted to COOK, BAKE or ROAST as well as any other Stove in the Union.
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 Liberty Street.
ALSO, ON HAND AND FOR SALE:
PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c., &c.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every variety of
STOVES,
Boston Cooking Range,
"THE FIERY FURNACE"
FOR WARMING BUILDINGS.
THE NEW ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE, "REGULATOR," COLUMBIA COOK STOVE, VAN'S (Cincinnati Pattern) PORTABLE RANGE, CAST IRON MANTLES, WELLMAN'S REFLECTOR, GRATES, free from dirt and dust; GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.
206 and 208 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. BRADLEY & CO.
No. 30 Wood Street.
Manufacturers of the Greatest Variety of COOK, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES to be found. In our assortment will be found all the latest PATTERNS and IMPROVEMENTS, and the reputation of our Stoves is such that any one in want of a good article should purchase none but those manufactured by us, as they will be found the most durable as well as economical. Would call particular attention to our new VOLCANO STOVE, for churches, halls and stores. Over 500 sold in three months. Intended for with or without casing. All who have used them pronounce them superior to any other and far cheaper. Send for Catalogue and Price List. je30

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

WAGNER'S FRENCH COLORING,
The Very Best in the United States,
MANUFACTURED BY
WM. WAGNER,
981 North Seventh Street,
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REFERENCES—All the leading houses in Philadelphia. ja25:s9-TTHS

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IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,
Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal.

JOS. S. FINCH & CO.,
Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of COPPER DISTILLED PURE RYE WHISKY. Also, dealers in FOREIGN WINES, and LIQUORS, HOPS, &c. mh28:n56

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS.

L. B. FULTON O. J. M'GANN.
FULTON & M'GANN,
Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Fifth Avenue, near High Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after 11 P. M., Sunday, MAY 1st, 1870, Trains will arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Mail Train	1:30 am	*Southern ex.	5:20 am
Fast Line	12:12 am	*Pacific Ex	2:40 am
Wall's No. 1	6:20 am	Wall's No. 1	6:30 am
Brin'n Ac No. 1	7:50 am	Mail Train	8:10 am
Wall's No. 2	8:55 am	Brinton Ac	10:20 am
Cincinnati Ex	9:20 am	B'ks Ac. No. 1	3:10 pm
Johnstown Ac.	10:50 am	Cincin'ti Ex	12:35 pm
B'ks Ac. No. 1	7:00 pm	Wall's No. 2	11:51 am
Pittsb'gh Ex	1:30 pm	Johnstown Ac.	4:05 pm
Pacific Ex	1:50 pm	Homew'd Ac.	
Wall's No. 3	2:35 pm	No. 1	8:50 pm
Homew'd Ac.		Phila. Express	3:50 pm
No. 1	9:55 pm	Wall's No. 3	3:05 pm
Wall's No. 4	5:50 pm	Wall's No. 4	6:05 pm
Brin'n Ac No. 2	1:10 pm	*Fast Line	7:10 pm
Way Passn'r	10:20 pm	Wall's No. 5	11:00 pm

*These trains make close connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore.

The Church Train leaves Walls Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Walls Station at 2:10 p. m.

*Cincinnati Express leaves daily. Southern Express leaves daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
my3 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after NOV. 14, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springd'e No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	7:00 a m
Freeport No. 1	5:20 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:40 a m	Sharpb'g No. 1	1:20 a m
Sharpb'g No. 1	1:20 p m	Express	2:20 p m
Freeport No. 2	4:05 p m	Springd'e No. 1	3:10 p m
Mail	5:50 p m	Freeport No. 2	3:20 p m
Springd'e No. 2	6:20 p m	Springd'e No. 1	6:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 P. M. and arrive at Allegheny Junction at 3:40 P. M.

The trains leaving Allegheny City at 7:00 A. M. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 1 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny.

For further particulars apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent.
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
no15 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
From MAY 1st, 1870, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 a m	Fast Line	2:30 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	7:28 a m	Pacific Ex	12:08 p m
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	C. & St. L. Ex	7:18 p m
Chicao Ex	9:58 a m	Chicago Mail	3:28 p m
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	2:08 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:38 p m
Pacific Ex	2:28 p m	Erie & Eg'n Ex	6:03 p m
W'e & Erie Ex	4:03 p m	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	7:08 p m
DEPART FROM ALLEG'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Bea'r Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale "	10:18 a m	Bea'r Falls "	8:08 a m
" "	11:53 a m	New Castle "	10:23 a m
Rochester "	2:48 p m	Enon	8:58 a m
Enon "	4:28 p m	Leetsdale "	12:43 p m
Leetsdale "	5:13 p m	Bea'r Falls "	2:43 p m
Bea'r Falls "	6:23 p m	Leetsdale "	4:33 p m
Leetsdale "	10:43 p m	" "	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58 a m

☞ Pacific Express will leave daily.
☞ Pacific Express arrives daily.
☞ Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
☞ Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
☞ All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, Genl. Pas. & Ticket Agent. J. N. McCULLOUGH, Genl. Manager.

CHANGE OF TIME.—ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—The only DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869, TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, (except Sunday) will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH.		ARRIVE IN PITTSBURGH.	
Day Ex	7:15 A. M.	Day Ex	5:30 P. M.
Night Ex	8:00 P. M.	Night Ex	7:00 A. M.
1st Hulton	6:40 A. M.	1st Hulton	6:25 A. M.
2d Hulton	11:50 A. M.	2d Hulton	9:00 A. M.
3d Hulton	5:00 P. M.	3d Hulton	2:10 P. M.
4th Hulton	11:00 P. M.	4th Hulton	7:15 P. M.
Freeport Ac.	9:30 A. M.	Soda Works	7:55 A. M.
Soda Works	6:30 P. M.	Freeport Ac	6:15 P. M.
Brady's B Ac	3:15 P. M.	Brady's B Ac	10:05 A. M.
Church	1:00 P. M.	Church	10:20 A. M.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

We are now running "Silver Palace Sleeping Cars" on our night Express trains, both ways from Pittsburgh to Corry.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
THOMAS M. KING, Ass't. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 14th, 1869, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

Pittsburgh Time.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail	2:08 a. m.	12:13 p. m.
Southern Express	2:28 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Fast Line	9:48 a. m.	7:18 p. m.
Mixed Accommodation	5:43 a. m.	6:52 p. m.
McDonald Acc'n. No 1	11:28 a. m.	7:33 a. m.
Steubenville Accommod.	3:43 p. m.	9:48 a. m.
McDonald Acc'n. No. 2	5:53 p. m.	3:23 p. m.
Sunday Church Train	12:58 p. m.	9:58 a. m.

2:28 p. m. Express will leave daily.
12:12 p. m. Mail will arrive daily.

S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Sup't., Dennison, Ohio. no15

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, February 20th, 1870. Trains will arrive and depart from the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail to and from Unt'n	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
McKeesport Accommod.	11:00 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
Ex. to and from Unt'n	3:15 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommo.	4:30 p. m.	8:35 a. m.
Braddock's Accommoda.	6:15 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
Night Acc. to McKeesp't.	10:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton.	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

RICHARD B. SOWERS, Agent.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

ESTABLISHED 1831.
Logan, Gregg & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
No. 52 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Spring Goods, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Scythes, Snaths, &c.
Merchants are invited to examine our stock when in the city.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY COMPANY.

BEAVER FALLS
CUTLERY CO.,
No. 70 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR NEW
Solid Cast Handle
TABLE KNIFE.

Superior Steel Blade, with concave Bolster. The metal composing this handle is cast firmly to the blade, securing the utmost strength in construction without additional weight.

It is made of the requisite hardness, and will not tarnish or blacken, as in the case of plated ware. In color and brilliancy, it is similar to pure silver. Handle and Blade, as above described, constitute an article of UNIQUE DESIGN, Elegant Appearance and Great Durability.

The Superb Style and Great Strength of this article enables the manufacturers to recommend it as especially adapted for use in al Hotels, Steamboats, Restaurants, Public Institutions and Private Families.

Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,
NO. 70 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Table Cutlery and Pocket Knives.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

BRASS CASTINGS.

HENRY BIER GUSTAVE BASCH
Henry Bier & Co.,
(Successors to JOHN M. COOPER & CO.)
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
Brass Castings
MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.
MALLEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS,
GAS PIPE AND TUBING,
THROTTLE, SAFETY AND CHECK VALVES,
ALL GLOBE PATTERN IRON COCKS,
BRASS WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION for Steam, Water and Oil.
Manufacturers of J. M. Cooper & Co's IMPROVED BALANCE WHEEL STEAM PUMP.
AGENTS of DREYFUS' PATENT OILERS, the best in the market.
OFFICE AND WORKS;
Corner Thirteenth and Pike Streets.
ap26

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
Corner LIBERTY STREET and THIRD AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa., BRASS FOUNDERS and IRON PIPE FITTERS, and AGENTS for A. S. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS AND BLOWERS.

STONE.

WEST COMMON
Machine Stone Works,
Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.
FRED'K ATVATER & CO.,
Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.
Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Our markets are well supplied with early vegetables.

The Street Committee will meet this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock.

The wind and dust combined to make pedestrianism unpleasant yesterday.

A Cow was run over and killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Wilkinsburgh on Sunday evening.

Free Concert.—Every one should remember the Concert to-night at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

Catharine Dillon and Mary Jones were committed to jail yesterday by Mayor Callow for thirty days each for vagrancy.

A large delegation of Pittsburghers left the city last evening for Lock Haven, to attend the annual meeting of the "Reserves."

Alderman Shore yesterday committed Ephraim Richardson to answer a charge of larceny by bailee preferred against him about a month ago.

Rev. Wm. Fulton, the new pastor of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, (formerly Rev. Dickey's,) preached his first sermon in the church, as the regular minister, on Sunday morning.

Isaac Williams, a colored Benedict, knocked his wife down on Federal street, Allegheny, on Sunday afternoon. He spent the night in the lock-up and paid $25 to Mayor Callow for his diversion.

The body of Dennis Collins, the boy who was drowned in the Allegheny river Sunday morning, had not been found at seven o'clock last evening. Parties were busily engaged in dragging the river.

The Annual Meeting of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church will convene on next Thursday at Warrensburg, Missouri. The delegates from Pittsburgh will leave this morning.

Parade.—The three uniformed companies of the Duquesne Grays will be out on dress parade this afternoon, at five o'clock, in the Diamond, Allegheny. Captain David Campbell will be in command of the battalion.

To-Days Parade.—Three companies of the Duquesne Greys will parade this evening leaving their armory at five o'clock P. M. The members of the above companies will find a notice concerning them on our first page.

Personal.—Mr. T. C. Clarkson, of late connected with the Allegheny Gas Company, has been appointed to fill the position of corresponding clerk in the Farmers' Deposit Company. "Chal" will fill the position well.

Alderman Morrow has issued an invitation to William Emson calling upon him to appear before the magisterial presence and answer a charge of desertion made against him by his wife, Mary Emson, in behalf of herself and her children.

For Rent—Room.—A pleasant front room in a very desirable location, within five minutes' walk of the postoffice, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife. Must give good reference. Address, "J. H.," GAZETTE office.

Emma Barrett, yesterday expressed her hatred of Mary Ann Elliott in such threatening language that the latter was compelled through fear to seek the protection of Alderman Herron, who issued a warrant for the arrest of the irate female.

Temperance Meeting.—The Allegheny Temperance League will meet this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the First Presbyterian (Rev. Elliot E. Swift's) church, Beaver shreet. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. D. Herr and the Rev. Wm. M. Young, D. D.

Mayor Callow yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Conrad Emerich, charged with maliciously driving his hay wagon against the vehicle of the prosecutor, and thereby damaging the latter. The affair occurred on Ohio street, Allegheny.

A little fight between George Peters and Nicholas Schoen, which occurred near Hilldale Cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, formed the basis of an assault and battery case before Mayor Callow yesterday, with George as prosecutor. The case, however, was compromised.

Missing.—George Dietrich, a resident of Allegheny, has been missing from home since April 24, when he left with two horses, which he intended to sell in Finleyville, Washington county. He is about sixty years of age, and left a wife a family. Any information of his whereabouts will be received at the Allegheny Mayor's office.

The Union.—"Trades Union" was the subject of discussion yesterday between Michael Conner and John Dickson, two coopers carrying on business in Allegheny. John enforced his argument by knocking his opponent down. He has since become an object of interest to Alderman Neeper's police, who wish to have him explain away the assault and battery.

Catharine Gerst and Amelia Hare, residing in West Pittsburgh, are distantly related. They had a breeze in the family Sunday afternoon, when Amelia threatened to bring sorrow into the Gerst habitation by "smashing" Catharine,s head in with a water bucket. Alderman Neeper, is engaged to prevent this, and has issued his warrant for Amelia's arrest.

Threatened.—Edward Sweeney says Joseph Robinson threatened to knock the brains out of Daniel Sweeney, a youthful representative of that family. Joseph, it is alleged, also made hostile demonstrations against the whole Sweeney household, men women and property, hence Alderman McMaster, to preserve the peace has sent officer Blondin in search of "Joe."

A "Dorg."—Among the dogs in Allegheny is one owned by Fred Nestlar, residing corner Pike and Chestnut streets, Fourth Ward. A day or two ago the animal attacked Mrs. Victoria Geis, and wounded her so badly that she has since been confined to bed. Yesterday Mr. Geis made information, charging Nestlar with keeping a ferocious dog. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

We are pleased to announce that the Commissioners will act promptly and revoke the license of McCarroll, proprietor of the saloon where the late murder was committed. Owing to the death of Commissioner Pillow's son, they could not act to-day, but will give it their immediate attention on his return to the office. We are determined, so far as the GAZETTE is concerned, to insist on licenses of such houses being revoked, and we have the assurance that the Commissioners will act promptly in such cases, as they, too, are determined to take away the license of such persons. It is but justice to the Commissioners to say, McCarroll is not the party the license was granted to, he having bought the house after they were granted.

Visitors.—We have to acknowledge the courtesies of most agreeable calls from several of our brethren of the interior press, during the past week. Messrs. Durban, of the New Castle *Courant*, Braggins, of the Mercer *Dispatch*, Mr. Weyand of the Beaver *Argus*, have each given us an hour or two's pleasant conversation. They report "everything lovely and the goose hanging high" in their respective counties, crops looking well, farm work in advanced progress, business generally fair, health unusually good, Republicans all feeling good, with clear indications of being sound at the heart, the Democracy discouraged, and rings generally flattened. Their journals are all flourishing—as they should be—and our friends looked as if, in skimming the public cream, they had been themselves well remembered. And thus it should be!

Runaway—Serious Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a serious runaway accident occurred on Liberty street. Mr. James Briley, in the employ of Armstrong & Co., coal dealers, was driving a two horse team up the thoroughfare, when he accidentally dropped the lines. They became entangled among the horses feet, when the animals started off at a gallop. Mr. Briley attempted to jump out, but was precipitated against a pile of stones at the roadside, and his right leg crushed below the knee. He was carried into a store near by and Br. Breashear summoned, when it was found that the bones in the leg were splintered. The doctor rendered all the medical assistance possible, and then had the injured man removed to his residence, No. 7 Armstrong's block, Twenty-eighth street. Amputation will, it is thought, be necessary. The victim is about thirty-five years of age, unmarried, and boarded with relatives.

Destructive Fire—Mansion Destroyed.

Yesterday morning a very destructive fire occurred on the New Brighton Road, a short distance out from Woods' Run. About six o'clock the family of Mr. John S. Hall were alarmed by discovering flames issuing from the roof of their house, above the kitchen. They discovered, upon investigation, that a defective flue was the cause of the fire. Efforts were at once made to check the flames, but the headway gained was too great. The building was a frame structure, but very elegant, and the woodwork burned so rapidly that its destruction soon became evident. Attention was then turned to the contents of the house, and by great exertions the parlor furniture, consisting of two pianos and a melodeon, was saved. All else was lost, including the greater portion of the family clothing, jewelry, &c. The building was in ashes in less than an hour.

The loss is estimated at $13,000, upon which there is no insurance.

Another Old Citizen Gone.

Very many friends will regret to learn that a painful and protracted sickness has ended in the death, on Sunday, the 14th inst., of Mr. William Herron at his residence near Minersville. Mr. Herron was in the 76th year of his age. He was a brother of the late John Herron, and has for many years of an active and useful life been known for his plain, unostentatious habits, for great simplicity and purity of character, and was held in high estimation by a large number of attached friends. He died as he had lived—a sincere and devout christian. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors."—Rev. XIV-XIII.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Fall of Slate—A Miner Killed.

Yesterday morning a fatal accident occurred at Horner & Roberts' coal mine, in West Elizabeth boro'. Thomas Stewart, one of the employees, was engaged in one of the "rooms," when shortly before noon a large mass of slate fell and buried him underneath. The noise was heard by several of his companions, who ran to his relief, and succeeded with great efforts in extricating him from his living grave alive. Before, however, he could be removed, or medical attention be secured, he expired. The accident was altogether unavoidable, but none the less sad. The coal miners working the other mines in the vicinity, as well as the one in which he was killed, suspended work, and will attend his funeral in a body to-day. The deceased leaves a wife and family.

CHURCH COURT.

The Marriage Promise.

MISS LILLIE HAWKES vs. Rev. J. B. CLARKE, D. D.

Trial Before Allegheny Presbytery of U. P. Church.

VOW BROKEN, AND WHY.

Dr. Clark's Acknowledgment and Defense.

THE STORY OF MISS HAWKES.

Testimony in the Case.

The Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. Church, met yesterday pursuant to adjournment, in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, for the purpose of trying Rev. J. B. Clark on a charge of breach of promise of marriage with Miss Lillie Hawke.

As the case has been thoroughly "ventilated" through the public prints, a statement of it is unnecessary, as our readers are all doubtless familiar with it.

The good people of Allegheny, or a portion of them, manifest a lively interest in the affair and yesterday, long before the hour appointed for Presbytery to convene, a large concourse of people had assembled, in which, the weaker sex were strongly represented.

There was also an unusually large meeting of Presbytery, a greater number of members answering to their names, at roll call than is customary, at adjourned meetings.

At eleven o'clock Presbytery was called to order and opened with prayer by Rev. A. G. Wallace, the Moderator.

The Clerk was directed to call the roll after which the minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and appoved.

The regular order of business was taken up and after the transaction of some routine business, of no general interest, the Moderator stated that the Presbytery was now ready t proceed with unfinished business.

DR. CLARK'S CASE.

Dr. Pressly asked if there was not a report of a Special Committee to be presented. He thought brothers Timmons and Sturgeon had been instructed to present a report in the case of Dr. Clark.

Moderator—They were appointed a committee to conduct the prosecution.

The Clerk *pro tem*, Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, was requested to read the minute of unfinished business.

That portion of the minutes of the preceding meeting having reference to the case of Dr. Clark was then read.

Dr. McLean—Mr. Moderator, there is scarcely a probability of this case being concluded in one session, and I think that Presbytery might save time and facilitate the proceedings by arranging preliminaries. First ascertain if both the prosecution and the defence were ready to proceed to trial, and if so, then to arrange the time of the sessions, the hours for convening and adjourning. It would only, he thought, retard the matter to proceed with the examination of witnesses without the arrangement of this matter, as a witness might be called and before Presbytery were half through with the examination they might have to adjourn.

Moderator—Is the defendant ready to proceed to trial?

Mr. Collins—We are ready for the defence, sir.

Moderator—Is the prosecution ready to proceed with the trial of this case?

Mr. Sturgeon—We are ready now and anxious to get through with it.

Dr. McLean—I move, Mr. Moderator, that this Presbytery do now adjourn to meet at half past one o'clock.

Mr. Sturgeon—Mr. Moderator, this Presbytery has imposed an unpleasant duty upon Mr. Timmons and myself and so far as I am concerned, my time is precious, and I desire to have done with this matter. I will oppose any motion that may have a tendency to delay the trial of this case.

Dr. McLean—The motion is not made with a view of delaying the case, as I am as anxious to have it tried as any one else, but rather with a view to facilitate the proceedings.

A vote was then taken, when the motion to adjourn was decided in the negative.

Moderator—There being no further motion before Presbytery, we are now ready to proceed with the trial of this case, and are ready to receive the plea of the accused. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Collins—Mr. Moderator, as the charge against the accused in this case is not in the nature of a libel, but merely a charge, we do not think we are required to put in a plea of guilty or not guilty, but merely to make a statement of our case to the Presbytery. This we are prepared to do now.

Mr. Sturgeon—Mr. Moderator, I was appointed on the committee to conduct this case against my wishes, but since that duty has been imposed upon me, I will perform it to the best of my ability. I am here to prosecute the case, and have witnesses to substantiate the charge, and unless the accused puts in an unqualified plea of guilty or not guilty, we will, as it is our privilege and duty to do, make out the case in our own way.

Mr. Collins—I apprehend no difficulty, Mr. Moderator between the prosecution and defence on that question. We are prepared to admit the fact that there was a breach of promise, but we do not feel inclined to enter a plea of guilty. We admit the fact now, but claim justification, and desire Presbytery to hear our reasons.

Dr. Pressley, at this point, called the attention of Presbytery to the fact that Mr. Collins was not a member of Presbytery, and therefore excluded from acting as counsel for the accused by the rules of Presbytery.

Dr. McLean hoped that Dr. Pressley would not urge his objection, as it would be treating the accused with unfairness to deprive him of his counsel at this stage of the case. At the time Mr. Collins was appointed by Presbytry to act as counsel for Dr. Clark, he was sitting as a consulting member of the body, and in order that he might be heard in his own behalf, he moved that he again be invited to a seat in the Presbytry as consulting member. The motion was adopted.

Moderator—as the case now stands if there are no further motions we are ready to proceed with the business.

Mr. Collins made a statement relative to his position and thought that even under a strict construction of the rules he might be permitted to act as Dr. Clark's counsel.

Dr. McLean hoped that Dr. Presley would not urge the matter, and permit it to pass by a waiver. It could certainly do no injury to anyone, but might do injuries to Dr. Clark to deprive him of the services of Mr. Collins who had prepared his defense and was conversant with the case.

Moderator—There is no motion before Presbytery in relation to this matter. Dr. Pressley's suggestions were merely as to a point of order, and unless there is a motion of some character we will proceed to business in the regular order.

A motion was then made to adjourn, to meet at half-past one o'clock.

The motion was adopted and Presbytery adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Presbytery reassembled pursuant to adjournment at half-past one, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The Moderator announced that Rev. Mr. Collins having been invited by Presbytery to sit as a consultory member, would be permitted to act as counsel for Dr. Clark.

Counsel for defendant then proposed to read the statement of Rev. J. B. Clark, relative to the breach of promise with which he was charged.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the admissability of the paper.

Dr. Pressley moved that the Presbytery hear the statement of Dr. Clark.

WHY THE PROMISE WAS BROKEN.

Dr. Clark then arose and, in his eloquent and feeling manner, read the following paper:

To the Presbytery of Allegheny, to meet in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny City, May 16, 1870.

In reference to the matter alleged against me upon your table, I respectfully present the following statement:

1. I admit that there existed between Miss Lillie Hawkes and myself an understanding involving a purpose and promise of marriage.

2. That after much deliberation and mental agony I asked her to release me from all obligation in the matter, feeling it my duty to decline the consummation of the marriage.

3. I present in justification of my refusal to proceed further in the matter a fear with regard to her complete mental restoration which became so fixed upon my mind that I could not remove it. I struggled against the power of this impression until others, whose judgment I regarded as reliable, and more unbiased than my own, unconscious of the relation existing between Miss Hawkes and myself, gave expression to the same opinion in my hearing. I became thoroughly convinced that there was on this account a great risk in entering the marriage relation with her, and that in a matter so solemn and important I would be doing a wrong, and committing a grievance to proceed further.

It is with deepest interest, and without any spirit of malice or resentment, I feel constrained to make this allusion to Miss Hawes in my own vindication. I am not conscious of ever having said anything derogatory to her moral or Christian character.

4. I hereby acknowledge my imprudence and want of judgment in entering into any understanding with Miss Hawkes in regard to marriage with her, and I can only plead in extenuation of this conduct my impression at that time that her mind had been perfectly restored.

The above statement is humbly submitted, in confidence that the Presbytery will exercise that judgment tempered with mercy inculcated by the spirit of the Divine Master.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. CLARK.

ALLEGHENY, May 16, 1870.

Mr. Sturgeon objected to the admission of the statement on the ground that it did not fully meet the requirements of the case, the words "involving a contract of marriage" were not explicit. No dates were fixed.

Dr. McLean—Mr. Moderator, the Committee in making their report did not fix a date, and certainly Dr. Clark would not be expected to make out a case against himself.

Mr. Timmons said that the statement left Presbytery in just the fix he anticipated, in consequence of the indefinite action of Presbytery in the former meeting, relative to this matter.

Mr. Collins said that it was not intended by the "terms involving a contract of marriage," to get round or cover up anything, but it was intended to mean that there was a contract, and that contract was broken, and he could see no reason for stumbling. Dr. Clark had complied with the request of Presbytery in making a statement. Presbytery had by a resolution said that it would not prefer a libel against Dr. Clark, and that it would notify him formally, and what else could he do, when it was resolved to keep anything out of the case than what propperly belonged to it and that was the consideration of his reason for breaking the promise.

Mr. Timmons—In reply to my brother I would say that if I was engaged in a breach of promise or was accused of an offence and was writing down a statement I would simply say so and not state that I was engaged in something which involved a "contract of marriage." If the gentleman would admit that there was a contract and that such contract had been broken the case was made out for the prosecution.

Moderator—Have the defense anything further to offer?

Mr. Sturgeon—Do you propose to admit this paper in evidence?

Moderator—It is now before the Presbytery.

Mr. Sturgeon—Then we have nothing further to offer. We will ask that the statement in this paper be substantiated, and then we will claim the right to rebut any testimony offered. I object, however, to putting a statement of the defendant in evidence.

Mr. Timmons—I ask the Moderator to rule whether we have the right to offer rebutting testimony.

Mr. Moderator—I do not wish to decide this question at this time.

A motion to allow the prosecution to offer rebutting testimony after the defense has closed, was then made.

Dr. McLean hoped that Presbytery would not adopt such a motion; it was a matter clearly settled by the rules.

Mr. Collins—I do hope Mr. Moderator that you will rule this motion out of order. Did you ever hear of such a proceeding.

Mr. Simmons—Mr. Moderator, this is a strange proceeding. I admit I never heard of one like it, nor do I think any person else did. The fix we have been placed in by the action of the Presbytery is what I anticipated. It has charged Dr. Clark with a grave offence, and now proposes to allow him to come in and aquit himself by a written statement. The brother in his remarks seems to forget the fact that his client has plead guilty, or at least that his coulsel has admitied the facts charged, and now offer an appology for his action which they desire te substantiate by his statement. We did not compel nor even ask them to plead guilty to the charge, as we are prepared to make out a case against him. Why then does the counsel complain of being compelled to take the lead in this matter. He certainly wbuld not ask us to prove that Miss Hawke, was not insane in order to make out our case. If that is Dr. Clark's plea and he has admitted the facts, he must substantiate it by evidence.

THE DEFENSE.

The prosecution having announced that they had nothing to offer at this time, the Moderator called upon the defense to proceed.

Dr. McLean said he would first offer an affidavit from Dr. Curwin, of the Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg. The affidavit set forth that Miss Hawkes had been an inmate of that institution, and when brought there was laboring under great exhaustion of the nervous system, produced by over-exertion and too constant and continued application. The affidavit further set forth that when she left the hospital her health was greatly improved and *her mind entirely restored*.

Mr. John Dean, sworn.—I am acquainted with Miss Lillie Hawkes; have been acquainted for a good length of time; I remember of seeing Miss Lillie Hawkes in this church, at a supper in this church given to the teachers (do you wish me to go on and make a full statement?) That evening, sir, there was a long table at the opposite side of the room for people to eat from, and there were a great many pews in front, and Miss Hawkes was sitting about half way back in this room; I was standing over there talking to a lady; Dr. Clark walked up to Miss Hawkes and commenced talking to her; in a few moments I noticed that Miss Hawkes was very much excited, her face was very red. I was a little alarmed, and I walked to Mr. Clark and I said, "Mr. Clark, that girl is going to take one of those spells to-night, and it will make an ugly thing in this meeting." He said, "do you think so?" and I replied, "Look at her now." I saw her some time afterward sitting at the back part of the house and Mr. Bell was sitting beside her. I never knew that there was a promise of marriage until after these letters were circulated round; I recollect saying to Dr. Clark after that, that I thought her manner showed that she would be under excitement at any time; I was really alarmed at her condition when I saw her that evening.

Cross-examined—I think that meeting was about the 20th of November, '69; there were two or three persons sitting with Miss Hawkes when Dr. Clark approached her; Mr. Lockhart was one of them; there were no other gentlemen near her; I observed the excitement in her looks and manner; I do not know what occurred between her and Dr. Clark at that time; I was afraid she was going to take one of those spells; I only knew from report that she was in the Hospital at Harrisburg.

I have no knowledge of a marriage contract between the parties; I don't know that the lady ever had any of them spells.

Re-direct—I was intimately acquainted with Miss Hawkes; she was a member of this congregation and a teacher in the Sabbath-school, and sang in the choir for some time; I think I am capable of judging of her appearance.

Cross-examined—Do you say positively that she was deranged, or likely to be that evening, or did you only imagine such to be the case? I thought she gave indications of insanity; I do not know when she quit singing in the choir.

Q. Do you know why she left the choir?

Witness—I don't think that has anything to do with this case.

Question overruled by the Moderator.

Mrs. Nancy Taggart sworn—Am acquainted with Miss Lillie Hawkes; at a festival in this church I expressed my opinion to Dr. Clark relative to her mental condition; I told him I did not think she was altogether well; I referred to her mind; I spoke of the fact that she was not capable of taking charge of her school; I told him that she had said that she could not concentrate her mind for any length of time on any one subject. This was in the latter part of October and the second time I spoke to him was about the first of November 1869; I begged of him to consider the matter most earnestly and intelligently in all its fearful consequences; also asked him to consider the interest of his people when he came to throw his own affections in the balance; I could not say that I was intimately acquainted with Miss Hawkes; have watched her very closely and had a very deep interest in her welfare, after I had heard of her sickness. I do not rememoer exactly when this conversation occurred, but it must have been before the 15th of November; I have not been in the habit of advising Dr. Clark; this was the only question on which I ever advised him; I certainly did not know that a promise of marriage existed at this time.

Cross examined—I did not know that a promise of marriage existed. Dr. Clark did not speak to me on the subject of a promise of marriage previous to that conversation; I counselled Dr. Clark by letter; the letter was relating to his marriage with Miss Hawkes; I advised him not to marry her.

Mr. Sturgeon—Why did you advise him not to marry Miss Hawkes?

Defendants object.

Question ruled out by the Moderator.

When I told Dr. Clark that I did not think Miss Hawkes entirely well, my opinion was based upon rumor. I know that Miss Hawkes visited the Asylum the second time; I know the fact by letters from Dr. Curwin, which I have seen—I do not know that she was there to be treated; I learned from a lady who was engaged in the same building that Miss Hawkes was not capable of taking charge of her school; I learned from an intimate friend of hers that she was not capable of concentrating her mind on any one subject. I was entirely ignorant of the existence of any engagement at that time; I was lead to believe from his actions that there was something of the kind existing; I did not intimate to him that I knew anything of an engagement.

A. C. Taggart, sworn—I am acquainted with Miss Lillie Hawkes; have had conversations with Dr. Clark relative to her mental condition; on the evening following the festival in this church, at his study, I felt it my duty to state to him what I had observed, both for his interest and the interest of his congregation. I stated to him that I had observed that she was very much excited and appeared to be flighty; there was no regularity in her conduct, and that I thought her mind was weak. I was fearful at this time from what I had seen that there might be an engagement and I thought it my duty to tell him what I knew; Dr. Clark is not accustomed to consult me and take my advice: I noticed the excitement both in her words and actions.

Cross-examined—Q. Tell us some things she said? A. She had a boquet in her hand, and when a gentleman approached her she said: "Go away vile man; touch not my boquet with thy vile hands."

Q. What else did she say?

Mr. Collins objected to this mode of cross-examination. He said that it was not the intention of the defense to prove that Miss Hawkes was insane, but merely that Dr. Clark had been spoken to, and informed by numerous parties that she was not sound in mind.

Mr. Sturgeon—If that is all the defendants propose to prove, we will admit it, and save the trouble of proving it. There has doubtless been a great deal said to Dr. Clark, too much, indeed, and it was that talk that has caused the whole difficulty. The witness has stated that he formed his opinion from the "actions and words of Miss Hawkes," and I now ask him what those words were.

The Moderator ruled the question out of order, or inadmissible.

After considerable discussion the decision of the chair was appealed from.

Mr. Collins made a lengthy speech in favor of the rulling of the chair.

Mr. Timmons said that the gentleman seemed to forget that there was another besides Dr. Clark who was interested in the result of this hearing, that Miss Hawkes was seriously affected by this general declaration of the witness, made before this audience, unless the prosecution was allowed to enquire into the matter in its cross-examination and see if there were any foundation for these seemingly vague suspicions which seemed to have been communicated to Dr. Clark by his too zealous friends.

The appeal was sustained. one member, Mr. Dean, voting to sustain the Chair.

Q. What, if anything, was said upon which you formed an opinion as to her mental condition?

A. There was something said about a silver dollar, but I do not remember what it was.

Q. What were the actions?

A. It was her running about the room from one person to another; she acted like no other lady in the room on that occasion, but did nothing imprudent.

W. H. Lockheart, sworn—I know Miss Lillie Hawkes; I spoke to Dr. Clark relative to Miss Hawkes' mental condition. I cannot remember the exact time. It was in relation to Miss Hawkes' conduct and manner on that night. I told him that she acted different from anything I had ever seen of her. I did not see much of her, as I was at the table most of the time; I told him that she had acted very strange; am very familiar with Dr. Clark; am not accustomed to give him advice; I was not aware at that time that an engagement existed between Dr. Clark and Miss Hawke; a circumstance happened which impressed itself upon my mind.

Cross-examined—I spoke to some one else about her conduct; do not know why I was so particular in speaking to Dr. Clark of the matter; did not suspect that the Dr. was courting Miss Hawkes.

Q. What act or word of Miss Hawkes caused you to form your opinion relative to the condition of her mind?

Objected to by Mr. Collins.

Mr. Sturgeon said that it was a question similar to the one which the Presbytery had decided proper and he insisted upon an answer.

The Moderator ruled that under the decision of Presbytery the question was admissable.

A. I formed my opinion from her actions. She was prior to that time a backward girl, and we never could get her to take a leading part in any of our meetings, and on this evening she appeared to be the leader; I heard her remark to Mr. Taggart, and noticed her during the evening.

William Withrow, sworn—Know Miss Hawkes; I never made any statement to Dr. Clark to my knowledge.

Jno. S. Michael, sworn—Am acquainted with Miss Lillie Hawkes; never made any statement to Dr. Clark of her mental condition.

Mr. Collins here stated that for the present the defendants would rest the case, but would reserve the right to offer rebutting testimony.

After considerable discussion on the part of Drs. McLean and Collins, whose knowledge of legal affairs is none of the most brilliant, the defense were requested to proceed with the case.

Mr. Timmons said he was ready to proceed, but he desired it to be understood beforehand, that he was not content to be moderated by Drs. McLean and Collins. He desired to know whether they were to offer only such matter as the defense might consider rebutting testimony. He was willing to submit to the rulings of the Moderator, and as soon as the prosecution knew if the defense had closed their case, they were ready to proceed.

After some further discussion, the Presbytery adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Presbytry reassembled at half past seven o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

Mr. Timmons proposed to call Dr. Clark to prove that the contract or promise of marrage was broken before the time fixed in the evidence, for the purpose of showing that he had made up his mind to break the engagement before he had received the gratuitous information from his friends relative to it.

Dr. McLean objected to calling Dr. Clark upon the stand. He said it would not be permitted in a civil court and this court should not permit such practice. If the prosecution wanted to fix the date of this occurrance they must do it by some other witness than Dr. Clark, the defendent.

Mr. Collins also objected to the calling of Dr. Clark. He said the defense could not expect Dr. Clark to make out their case.

The Moderator decided that the witness be called and sworn, and then if an improper question was asked, it could be ruled out.

Dr. J. B. Clark sworn—Question by Mr. Sturgeon: When did you make up your mind to break this promise of marriage with Miss Hawkes?

Mr. Collins objected to the question, on the ground that it was testimony in chief, and second, that if the prosecution desire to fix a date, they must fix it by some other person than Dr. Clark.

The question was submitted to the Presbytery and decided in the negative.

Miss Lillie Hawkes, sworn—The festival I think was on the 23d of November; Dr. Clark paid me considerable attention that evening which was the reason for my acting in the manner described;

Q. Did the fact that you were solemnly engaged to be married, account for your freedom of action on that occasion.

Objected to by Mr. Collins.

Objected to by Er. McLean on the ground that the question was leading.

Mr. Timmons I will change the question. What induced you to act freely with Dr. Clark on that occasion.

Objected to by Mr. Collins.

Mr. Sturgeon—I will put the question in another form.

Q. Was there anything in your relations with Dr. Clark that accounted for your acting that way.

A. I was very happy in the expectation of marrying Dr. Clark, and was conscious of feeling perfectly well.

Q. Did Dr. Clark say anything during the evening that was calculated to inspire your confidence.

Objected to as being irrelevant.

Q. Had Dr. Clark promised in the early part of that evening to accompany you home?

A. There was an understanding to this effect.

Objected to by Mr. Collins as being irrelevant. What is the gentleman after?

Mr. Timmons—If Mr. Collins will just keep his seat a few moments he will see what we are after.

Mr. Collins—I have rights here, Mr. Moderator, and am entitled to respect from the gentleman.

Q. Did Dr. Clark ever call on you after that festival?

A. He did.

Q. Did Dr. Clark ever renew his promise to marry you after that evening?

A. He did.

Q. When was it?

A. It was one Sabbath night in December.

Mr. Collins objected. He said that the fact of the engagement and breach of promise was admitted by Dr. Clark and it was not competent to prove that another engagement had been made and afterwards broken. The admissions of Dr. Clark were general and included all the engagements.

Mr. Sturgeon—I can hardly bring my mind to the point of beleiving that the gentlemen believe all they pretend to. They proposed and attempted to prove this morning that Dr. Clark had broken this engagement on the strength of the judgement of others, who had been kind enough to inform him that Miss Hawkes was not sound in mind and called witnesses for that purpose. We now propose to show by this witness that Dr. Clark was not controlled in his actions by this gratuitous advice and they object. If it is their desire that we shall prove nothing and accept the statement of Dr. Clark as extenuation for the offence charged.

Mr. Collins—Mr. Moderator. I call the gentlemen to order.

Mr. Sturgeon—I am in order. You have thrust this duty upon me, and I will perform it to the best of my ability. I have rights in this Presbytery as well as the gentleman, and this young lady is also entitled to the protection of this Court, and so long as I occupy the position I do, I shall see that her rights are maintained, and that she is vindicated.

The question was now submitted to Presbytery, and it was decided to admit the answer.

Q. Let us have the exact words of Dr. Clark on that occasion.

A. He said: "Lillie, we will be married this coming year; now let there be no more talk about the matter. Let come what will—come weal or woe—live or die—sink or swim—survive or perish—we belong to each other."

Q. Did the Doctor at any time after this festival say anything to you about your mental weakness, or assign it as a reason for breaking the engagement?

A. He never made any allusion to my mental weakness.

Q. Did he ever ask you to be relieved from this engagement?

A. He did not.

Cross-examined.—Q. How does it come, Miss Hawks, that on the 12th day of December, nineteen days after, the engagement was renewed?

A. Because during the time intervening from the time of the festival until the 12th of December, the question was undecided; that is, it was open; we were discussing the opposition of the people to our marriage, and on the 12th he gave his final decision.

Q. If it was an open question, how can you say that you considered yourself engaged to Dr. Clark on the night of the festival?

A. Because he had previously said that nothing but my health should prevent the consummation of our marriage; we were engaged prior to that time, and the month for our marriage set, but was postponed on account of the opposition of the people.

Q. What do you mean when you say that it was an open question, or had been postponed on account of the opposition of the people?

A. The engagement was really never broken, but Dr. Clark proposed to me to reconsider the question.

Dr. McLean could not understand the witness, and said that he could not reconcile her statements.

Mr. Sturgeon—I object to Dr. McLean arguing the case with the witness. If he cannot comprehend the language of Miss Hawkes he must be exceedingly stupid, and should not find fault with Miss Hawkes for his own stupidity.

The Moderator called the brethren to order.

Miss Hawkes thought she could explain. The engagement was never really broken off, merely held in abeyance. At the time Dr. Clark was writing his coldest letters his interviews were of a different character.

Q. Do you mean to say that Dr. Clark gave no hint to you after that festival that he was afraid of the condition of your mind.

A. Not that I remember, and I certainly would have remembered it if he had done so.

Re-direct.—Q. In answer to the Doctor's question you spoke of opposition or talk about your engagement, will you tell the nature of that talk?

A. All I know about the matter is what Dr. Clark told me. He said he had got a letter from Mrs. Taggart; he said that the people had said that it was not wise for a minister to marry one of his own congregation.

Cross-examined.—Did yot learn from the Doctor the contents of that letter.

A. I only knew what Dr. Clark told me of it, I never read it.

Q. Did he never say anything of your condition of mind.

A. He did not that I recollect of. I would not say positively that he did not, it has been so long ago. I do not recollect anything of the kind.

Q. Might he not have mentioned the fact, without you recollecting it.

A. He might have done so, but I do not remember it.

Cross-examed—Q. Has the engagement which you say was renewed on the 12th day of December, been discontinued.

A. I would judge so from the contents of that last letter. The language of which was "I wish no one to come near me except in the bonds of friendship."

Mr. Timmons, Mr. Moderator, we now propose to substantiate Miss Hawkes testimony by producing Dr. Clark's letters, and also to prove by them that the outside pressure spoken of had nothing to do with breaking the engagement. That although there was a strog outside pressure, brought to bear, the Doctor withstood it all, and further that the charge of mental weakness spoken of in Dr. Clark's statement, is not even hinted at in these letters.

Dr. McLean objected. He said the testimony of Miss Hawke was not disputed, indeed the facts testified to by her were admitted by Dr. Clark, and they cannot now bring in evidence to prove that which we have admitted. And again, it is the practice in all civil ecclesiastical and other courts, when papers of any character are offered in evidence to first submit them to the counsel on the opposite side to examine, in order that they make their objections. This has not been done, and we do not propose to have these private letters paraded before the public or produced in this court, when they have no bearing on the matter at issue.

Mr. Timmons—Dr. McLean appears to be exceeding dull of comprehension. We do not propose to offer a letter for the paper referred to by him. We have a few letters which refer to the matter under consideration, viz.: Dr. Clark's reasons for breaking the engagement. The question which has been forced upon us to try is simply this—Were Doctor Clark's reasons for breaking his engagement with Miss Hawkes valid, and to discover that we must first ascertain what his reasons were. We are not bound to accept his statement as evidence and it is for the purpose of contradicting it that we offer these letters.

Dr. McLean—Thought the defendants might as well lay the Bible on the table and ask the prosecutors to read it over from Genesis to Revelations. He was willing to admit more even in that respect than the letters would prove. He objected to the admission of the letters in testimony in any manner, shape or form. If the Presbytery so desired they might hold a private entertainment and have the letters read, but as to submitting them to this court he would vote "no" all the time.

Mr. Collins—Is it proper to present these letters as corroborative of Miss Hawkes' testimony and as rebutting the fact related by Dr. Clark that he justifies himself in breaking off his engagement on account of her mental condition. First. Those letters have not been examined, and the court have not seen them, and again if there was any reason that they should be foisted into this trial they could not be admitted for the reason that the proper officer of this court asked for them in order that they might be put on file. They were refused and this defendant has had no opportunity of examing them. It is a matter of common sense that these letters cannot be admitted before this court.

Mr. Sturgeon—The counsel on the opposite side have made a labored argument to exclude these letters. He says that they are not familiar with the contents of these letters. We do not propose to offer all the letters. The defendant himself was certainly familiar with the contents of these letters. If not, who was?

Mr. Collins—Will Mr. Sturgeon allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Sturgeon—Certainly.

Q. Can you tell the contents of the last of the one hundred letters you have written?

A. I never wrote a half dozen love letters in my life.

It is not our intention to offer all those letters to the Presbytery in evidence. Our brother on the other side need have no fears of that. There are too many of them. I would not read them before this audience for half of Allegheny. We desire, however, to read enough of them to refute the charges and allegations that Miss Hawkes was insane, and prove by them that Dr. Clark himself did not believe her mind diseased.

Moderator—It seems to me that this matter need not be argued any further. If the prosecution have a paper to present, let it be presented. It can be considered afterward.

Mr. Collins—I hope, Mr. Moderator, that these letters will not be presented to be read in evidence. They even propose to present extracts from the letters, which would be very unfair. The counsel, when he made the offer, exhibited the entire package of letters, and his colleague says they do not propose to read them. I hope they will agree among themselves.

Mr. Timmons—The gentlemen over the way seem to be in a strait, and find fault with our manner of conducting this case. I will say just here that Mr. Sturgeon and I have agreed upon every point proposed in the case, and we have endeavored to try it with the utmost fairness, and we intend, if possible, to go through with it in that manner to the end, not forgetting, however, that the young lady who stands here unprotected has rights as well as the defendant, and that it is our duty to have them enforced, and if in our power we will do it. We do not propose to read all the letters, could not do it if we desired, as the person who has them in charge is reluctant to part with them.

The Moderator stated that whatever papers were proposed to be offered should be laid before the Court, and the question of their admissability could then be determined.

Mr. President, I propose to offer an extract from letter No. 92 in evidence.

Mr. McLean—What do you propose to prove by it?

Nr. Sturgeon—I will give you the language. Doctor, it says—

Mr. McLean—No, no; we don't want to hear it.

Mr. Sturgeon—I thought not.

Mr. McLean—I protest, Mr. Moderator, to this matter going before Presbytery in this manner.

Moderator—If the counsel for the prosecution are willing, as they propose, to submit these papers to the counsel for examination, I think this difficulty might be brought to an end.

Mr. Timmons—Mr. Moderator, we will submit the papers on one condition, and that is, that they be returned to us. We can can get them on no other consideration.

Moderator—All papers entrusted to this Presbytery are safe.

Mr. Sturgeon—We are fully aware of that fact, Mr. Moderator; but it is nevertheless the custom of Presbytery to place papers on file, and it is difficult to get them off. It was to this fact brother Timmons referred.

Dr. McLean—That is a fact, Mr. Moderator. When papers are read before this Court, they become the property of Presbytery, and make up a part of the record; but I presume there would be no objection in this case to returning the papers.

The Moderator not willing to decide the point, submitted it to Presbytery, when it was decided that the letters, if submitted, should be returned.

Mr. Wallace stated that, owing to certain engagements, it would be impossible for him to be present at the next meeting, and he therefore desired that Presbytery should select a Moderator for the morning session.

On motion, Rev. J. C. Steel was chosen Moderator.

Presbytery then adjourned to meet this morning at nine o'clock.

REUNION.

The Close of an Anniversary—Music and Feasting and General Pleasure.

The "Anniversary Reunion" of the Second Presbyterian congregation, held at their church last evening, was an elegant and exceedingly pleasant occasion. Following the exercises of the preceding day, and participated in with a joyous and enthusiastic spirit imbued by what had preceded, it formed a most delightful consummation of one of the most memorable and happy eras in the church's eventful history.

The attendance was extraordinarily large, not less than a thousand persons being present, and coming and going during the evening. The young and the old, merry-hearted and sedate, the gay, the gifted, the beautiful—all were represented and entered with a hearty zest into the pleasure of the time.

As the guests arrived they ascended to the auditorium of the church, where for about an hour they were entertained with a select musical soiree, conducted by the Allegheny Quartette Club, assisted by the excellent choir of the church, which consumed about an hour pleasantly, and in the most agreeable manner. Shortly after seven o'clock the exercises were interrupted, and the company descended to the lecture and Sabbath school rooms, where a rare and elegant feast awaited them. The rooms were most beautifully decorated with festoons of evergreens and flowers, fresh, bright and fragrant, the beauty of which was farther enhanced by the presence of feathery warblers which filled the rooms with the sweetest melody.

One of the walls contained in large figures of evergreen, "1849," the date of Dr. Howard's entrance as pastor, and opposite a similar green decoration marked "1870," as the time to which his pastorate had extended. More noticeable, however, than the evergreens or flowers, were the large tables, upon which the repast—enough to set an epicure crazy with delight, had been spread. There was a profusion of fruits and pastry and ice cream and candies, and the innumerable concomitants of the confectioners' art, and all set off with snowy linen and arranged with such exquisite grace and beauty, that at once the tables became the center of all eyes and the praise of all tongues. It needed no second invitation to induce the attendants to assemble around the festal board, and once there the supreme pleasure exhibited in hastening the disappearance of the edibles was in the highest degree exhilarating.

This part of the ceremonies being concluded the company were in excellent condition for the feast of pleasure and friendship which followed. Time would faint to tell of it, and it need not be recounted for in the memory of all, the recollection will ever be sufficient.

There were no formal exercises throughout the affair, which made it doubly pleasant. The beloved pastor, Dr. Howard, received many and sincere congratulations and could not but have been touched by the love and sympathy with which he was everywhere greeted. Many more substantial tokens, however, of esteem than words were given, which are known only to the grateful recipient and the liberal donors.

The "Reunion" closed at a seasonable hour, and the anniversary exercises, which marked the twenty-first year of a ministers pastorate over one charge were over. In all its observance it was pleasant and the result cannot but be felt hereafter in closer bonds of friendship and renewed veneration between Pastor and people.

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpain continues to preside at the cutting. tf

Children's Carriages, wholesale and retail, at Jas. Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield street.

For looking glasses and picture frames go to Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield street.

Brushes! Brushes!—All kinds of brushes of our own manufacture, at Loughridge, 171 Smithfield street.

Ladies desire what men admire. And this little thing is Beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxuriant head of hair. What will produce these? Hagan's Magnolia Balm will make any lady of thirty appear but twenty; and Lyon's Kathairon will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates Dandruff, and is the finest Hair Dressing in the world, and at only half ordinary cost. If you want to get rid of Sallowness, Pimples, Ring-marks, Moth-patches, etc., don't forget the Magnolia Balm. tthsT

DIED:

McDONALD—At 196 South Avenue, Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, MARY A., relict of Duncan McDonald.

Funeral service at 9 o'clock TUESDAY MORNING. The remains will removed to Wellsville by C. & P. R. R. for interment. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

HERRON—At 2 o'clock P. M., Sunday, May 15th, WILLIAM HERRON, Sr., in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral TO-DAY (Tuesday), 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Minersville, Thirteenth ward. Services at the house at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LITTLE—On Monday morning, May 16th, at 9 o'clock, RACHEL GRACY, only daughter of John and Anna G. Little, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from the parents' residence, No. 201 Wylie street, THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KASARINE.
A POMADE WARRANTED TO RESTORE GRAY HAIR. Also,
Kidder & Wetheral's Raven Ink,
The best indelible ink in the market. 25 cents per bottle. Every bottle warranted or no sale.
Genuine French Glove Cleaner,
For Cleaning Kid Glovess. For sale at
L. H. ROSENBACH'S
Patent Medicine and Perfume Depot,
140 SMITHFIELD STREET.
my11:w70

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.
Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL
BRASSES
Made Promptly to Order.
BABBITT'S METAL
Made and Kept on Hand.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel
STEAM PUMP.
Office—882 PENN STREET. Foundry—Corner 17TH and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.

CEMENT.—100 bbls. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, the best in use. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO., May 10, 1870.
BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company, until further notice, the price of Coal Tar will be
ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) PER BARREL,
And that of Coke will be four (4) cents per bushel in the yard, and five (5) cents delivered within the usual bounds.
W. H. McCLELLAND,
my16 Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the FIFTH AVENUE BANK of Pittsburgh will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, June 9th, at 8 o'clock, in THUM'S HALL, No. 241 Fifth avenue, for the purpose of amending Constitution and approval of By-Laws.
my13:w88

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Fifth Avenue Bank have this day declared a dividend of $3 per share, free of Government and State Taxes, payable on and after June 1st next.
my13:w89 F. E. SCHENCK, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 7, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 12th inst.
JOHN B. LIVINGSTONE, Cashier.
my9:w65

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, May 5, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company held this day, a Dividend was declared of SIX DOLLARS ($6 00) per share payable on demand, free of National Tax.
D. C. HULTZ,
my 6:w63 Secretary.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, May 4th, 1870.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6) on the Capital Stock, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 12th inst., free of all taxes.
my5:w50 JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 3d, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th inst.
my4:w37 A. LONG, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1870.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR AND ONE HALF PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst., free of Government tax.
my4:w44 R. K. WILSON, Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 3d, 1870.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th inst., free of Government, State and local taxes.
ms4:w41 W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1870.
DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
Five Dollars
upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to Stockholders, on and after the 10th inst.
my4:w49 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

WASHINGTON AVENUE.
ELECTION NOTICE.
An election will be held at the tavern of Thomas Alderson, on said Washington avenue, in Scott township, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of June, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 7 P. M. to elect SEVEN PERSONS to serve as a Board of Commissioners of said avenue until the third Friday in April, 1871.
By order of the Board,
my7:w5:s&T JOHN GILFILLEN, President.

BOUNTY.
$100 Bounty Collected
For all soldiers who enlisted between May 4th and July 22d, 1861, who were discharged for disability before serving two years, and who have heretofore received no bounty.
The undersigned has removed his office to GAZETTE Building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, and is now prepared to collect claims speedily and at moderate rates. Call on, or address, with stamp,
B. F. BROWN,
Claim Agent, GAZETTE Building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny county, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.
R. H. SMITH.
fe23:n58 Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

CANDIDATES.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
GEORGE NEELEY,
Of Marshall Township, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
ap29:daT

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
BENJAMIN DOUTHETT,
Of Indiana township, is a candidate for County Commissioner, in subordination to the decision of the Republican Convention. Est modus in rebus.
ap30:w45d&T

THIRTY-FOUR ACRES,
Fine Suburban Residence,
ON OHIO RIVER, AT NEVILLE,
At Auction.
On FRIDAY, May 20th, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by auction, on the premises, the property of Mr. Thomas Bakewell, at Neville, a station on the P., Ft. W. and C. R. W., about 20 minutes ride from town. The grounds embrace 34 acres in a high state of cultivation, thickly planted with grapes, pears, apples and other fruits, and highly ornamented with evergreen, shade and forest trees, shrubbery and flowers. A winding avenue of easy grade leads from the station to the dwelling, which occupies a commanding position in the centre of the grounds. The scenic views obtainable from this point are really magnificent. The adjacent country for miles around, and the beautiful winding Ohio to Sewickley Point, are visible from nearly every portion of these premises. It is a garden spot, and to be appreciated must be seen. The house is a substantial and elegant double frame structure, with front, back and side porches; spacious balcony, vestibule, hall, parlor, with bay window; sitting room, library with bay window, dining room, kitchen, with range, hot and cold water, and water tank; six chambers on second floor, bath, water closet, finished attic, storeroom, good dry cellar with heating furnace, wash house, stationary tubs and other conveniences. Marbleized slate mantles in all the rooms. The entire building is in complete order, is of modern style, and has a very handsome appearance. The outbuildings are extensive, embracing carriage house, horse and cow stables, tool house, chicken house, ice house, cooling room and observatory. The old Jack mansion, a comfortable house, is also on the ground. This property is within the limits of the borough of Bellevue, in a highly desirable neighborhood for a residence, is approachable by the Brighton road, and is right at the railway station, where almost hourly connection with the city is afforded. It is the desire of the owner that this property shall be sold in one piece, and decided inducements will be offered to accomplish that object. As a last resort, however, it will be sold in divisions to suit the demands of those present at the sale. The premises will be open for inspection for three days prior to the sale.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in three equal yearly payments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
A. LEGGATE,
my14:w97 AUCTIONEER.

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturer of LIGHT GREY IRON
CASTINGS.
Light work our specialty. Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand.
Office and Works, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302. Pittsburgh, Pa. ja28:t15

BALTIMORE HERRING, SHAD, &c.—New Potomac Herring in barrels and halves; new do Shad in barrels and halves; No. 1 Mackerel, all sizes of packages; No. 2 do, all sizes of packages; No. 3 do, all sizes of packages; Lake Herring, half and quarter barrels; Lake White Fish, half barrels; Labrador Herring, barrels and halves; Salmon in kits; Holland Herring, 100 kegs choice. For sale low to the trade.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
my10 172 and 174 Wood street.

NOTICE.—The assessment for Grading and PAVING of Pump alley, from Bennett to Barnett alleys, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, May 19th, 1870, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller for collection.
CHARLES DAVIS,
my11:w76 Engineer.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN McNULTY and DEXTER SAMSON, doing business under the firm name of McNulty & Samson, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by John McNulty, who assumes all liabilities, and all debts due the firm are to be paid him.
JOHN McNULTY,
DEXTER SAMSON.
PITTSBURGH, May 9th, 2860. my11:w81

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja29:t4 146 Grant street.

FINE OOLONG TEA.—Just received a fresh invoice of extra grade Oolong in caddies, for family use; none finer in the market; for sale by the pound or caddy, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
my10 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.
Have removed from their old stand, Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD, to their Warehouse,
Nos. 249 and 251 Liberty St.,
Above the head of WOOD STREET, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and customers.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
ap14:v85

REMOVAL.
THE OFFICE OF THE
Allegheny Insurance Company
Has been removed from No. 37 Fifth avenue, to
No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.
C. J. DONNELL, Secretary.
ap23:w42

REMOVAL—FRED'K SCHROEDER, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; also Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, has removed from his late stand, No. 92 Fourth avenue, to No. 51 WOOD STREET, corner of Third avenue.
mh26:v70-F

REMOVAL.
The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
Has removed from No. 67 to 61 FOURTH AVENUE, in the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank building. ap12

REMOVAL.
ALDERMAN JAMES LINDSAY
Has removed his office, from corner of Webster avenue and Washington street, to No. 187 FIFTH AVENUE. as14:v82

REMOVAL.
The Monongahela Insurance Company
Has removed from No. 98 Water street to N. E. corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue (second floor,) entrance on Fourth avenue.
ap8:v61 JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW WALL PAPER,
FOR SPRING SALES,
at No. 107 Market St.,
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
We now offer to the public a stock of PAPER HANGINGS unsurpassed in the West for variety and beauty of styles, embracing all the Novelties in FRESCO, MOSAIC, PERSIAN and GRECIAN DESIGNS in plain and bright colors, for Halls, Dining Rooms, &c. Also, WOOD and MARBLE DECORATIONS, TINTED and GILT PARLOR PAPERS, with an almost endless variety of CHEAP SATIN PAPERS, WHITE and BROWN BLANKS for Chambers, &c. All of which we propose to sell as low as the lowest in the market. Call and see, at
No. 107 Market St., near Fifth Avenue.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
mh12:v85

WALL PAPERS.
SPRING, 1870.
PRICES REDUCED.
40 INCHES wide tints at 75c per roll.
GILT—a great variety at 50c per roll.
GLAZED—All kinds at 25c per roll.
ELEGANT French and American Paper Hangings, not specified above, superior to any assortment in the country. For sale at
W. P. MARSHALL'S
New Wholesale and Retail Store, 191 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. mh4

FLOUR.

PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:
3 Star Green Brand an unequaled Pastry Flour.
2 Star Blue Brand, A No. 1 Extra Family Flour that gives entire satisfaction.
1 Star Red Brand, a good Family Flour, superior to any of the same grade in the market.
All brands warranted as represented.
April 26, 1870.

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS, 466 Liberty street. Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines. ju5:26

NEW MILLINERY
AND
TRIMMINGS.
Mrs. S. C. Robb,
NO. 91 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY,
Has returned from the Eastern cities with the LARGEST and FINEST selection of
Spring and Summer Millinery
AND
TRIMMINGS
Ever introduced into this market, and is now prepared to supply her customers and the public with the latest styles at the lowest prices promptly.
my7

PLANING MILL MEN
And Others,
TAKE NOTICE!
The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patent improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combines great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joint of the gaping or the showing of the joints by the action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.
He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."
He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:
To G. A. Mundorff, the right of the territory south of the river in said county.
To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward, Pittsburgh.
To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Alex. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.
To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.
To Reed Brothers, shop right at their mill in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.
To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.
All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. C. ANDERSON.
fe

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, May 6, 1870.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED Proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of the following streets:
THIRTY-FIRST STREET from Liberty street to the Allegheny River.
FORTIETH STREET from Butler street to Penn avenue.
CASSAT STREET from Bedford to Cliff street.
For grading and paving the following alleys:
MULBERRY ALLEY from Twenty-seventh street to Twenty-eighth street.
CATHERINE ALLEY from Ledlie street to Cassat street.
Also for the construction of the following public sewers:
An 18 inch pipe sewer on DIAMOND STREET from Smithfield street to Cherry alley.
An 18 inch pipe sewer on ST. PATRICKS ALLEY from Miltenberger alley to Gist street.
Will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, May 16, 1879.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Specifications and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received unless made upon blanks furnished by this office.
H. J. MOORE,
my6 City Engineer.

NOTICE.—The Books for the subSCRIPTION of Stock of the
Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company,
Are now opened at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET. This Company is chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and has the exclusive right of Manufacturing Ice in the County of Allegheny by Carre's celebrated French Patent.
JAMES BLACKMORE, President.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, May 6th, 1860.
NOTICE.—The Assessments for the Grading and Paving of Pleasant Alley from Forty-third to Forty-fourth street, are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, MAY 16TH, 1870, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.
H. J. MOORE,
my6 City Engineer.

INDIA RUBBER
BEDTING, HOSE AND STEAM PACKING
Of the Boston Belting Company's make. A full supply of all sizes. The trade supplied at manufacturers' prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
r11 Agents for this city.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between J. T. Glass and Chas. A. Large, doing business under the firm of J. T. Glass & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. T. GLASS,
CHAS. A. LARGE.
PITTSBURGH, April 20, 1870. ap30:w21

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Dilworth, Harper & Co.,
243 LIBERTY STREET,
OPPOSITE HEAD OF WOOD ST.,
Wholesale Grocers,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
fe4:t81

ESTABLISHED BY A. & T. GORMLY, 1812.
W. M. GORMLY,
Wholesale Grocer,
271 LIBERTY STREET,
(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Meanor & Harper,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 329 LIBERTY STREET.
Consignments solicited. se7

M. STEELE.......J. A. STEELE.
M. STEELE & SON,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c., &c. No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, Allegheny City.

W. C. Armstrong,
(Successor to Fetzer & Armstrong,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
ap18:x89 No. 25 MARKET STREET.

L. J. BLANCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 396 PENN STREET.

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale GROCERS, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh Manufactures generally. 112 and 114 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.
ap18:x

JOHN I. HOUSE....EDW. HOUSE....WM. M. HOUSE.
JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN SHIPTON.......A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

P. McARDLE,
Fashionable
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Keeps constantly on hand CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS; also, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 93 1-2 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest styles. ap19

REMOVAL.
GRAY & LOGAN
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 89 FIFTH AVENUE,
TO
No. 47 Sixth Street.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES!
1870.
J. C. M'PHERSON. C. L. MUHLANBRING.
M'PHERSON & MUHLANBRING,
Merchant Tailors, No. 10 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair.) We have received a large and well selected Stock of the best and most fashionable Goods in our line, a great portion of which are our own importation.
Feeling confident of our ability to give perfect satisfaction, we respectfully solicit from you an early examination of our stock of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
McPHERSON & MUHLANBRING,
mh10 No. 10 Sixth street.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,
Just received by HENRY MEYER,
se3 Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

OIL.

Tack Brothers,
COMMISSON MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products.
Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL'S BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.
Philadelphia Office—137 WALNUT STREET.
apl:w30

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.
Philadelphia Address,
WARING, KING & CO.,
ap12 109 WALNUT STREET.

ECLIPSE
PETROLEUM REFINERY.
Herbert W. C. Tweddle,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.
ECLIPSE RAILROAD AXLE OIL.
Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.
LOCOMOTIVE, ENGINE, MACHINE SHOP. Will cut screws.
SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL OILS. Adapted for high speed.
SPINKLE OIL, WOOL OIL, TANNERS' STUFFING AND FINISHING OIL, HARNESS OIL.
HEAD-LIGHT OIL, BENZOLE, GASOLINE, PARAFFINE.
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from rust.
These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use upon many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

LIVERY & SALE STABLES.

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WILL ON EVERY SATURDAY HOLD AN
AUCTION SALE
OF
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse. Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

JOHN H. STEWART.......ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO.
Livery, Sale and
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ap26:h4

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh fish are received daily at Benj. Pulpress' popular fish stand, No. 45 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch, all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A COTTAGE HOUSE adjoining Union Park, with 5 rooms; grounds beautifully laid out. Will be sold at less than cost price if called for soon. T. R. SILL & SON, corner Penn and Thirty-third street, or at the office of ROBT. S. SILL, Attorney at Law, 72 Grant street.

AMUSEMENT.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Last night but four of the engagement of the popular young actor,
EDWIN ADAMS.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 17th, 1870, will be presented the celebrated drama by Madame Julia de Marguerite, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN.
Enoch Arden.......Edwin Adams.
Wednesday Evening—THE DEAD HEART.
In preparation—NARCISSE.
Edwin Adams Matinee on Saturday.

CITY HALL.
The Mercy Hospital
FAIR,
Will Remain Open
FOR
ONE WEEK LONGER,
CLOSING ON
Saturday Night, May 21.
my16

FAIR AT
KEYSTONE RINK.
ROBINSON STREET, ALLEGHENY.
Open Every Evening,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
ST. PETER'S
New Catholic Church.
ADMISSION.......25 cents.
ap22:w32

FIFTH ANNUAL SHEARING FESTIVAL.—The Fifth Annual Shearing Festival will take place on the Farm of Henry McMurry, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, via Washington avenue, on THURSDAY, May 19th, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
At the same time and place there will be a GRAND DISPLAY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, and also a PUBLIC SALE of FANCY STOCK of all kinds.
Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.
Capt. JAS. MATTHEWS, President.
WM. MONCK, Secretary. my11:w74-d&F

MUSICAL SOIREE, UNDER the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 17th, at their New Rooms, corner of Sixth and Penn streets. The public are invited. Admission free.
my14:w95-ST

THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PITTSBURGH ART GALLERY, containing a fine collection of Paintings, the production of American and Foreign Artists, is now open Day and Evening, No. 231 LIBERTY STREET, opposite the head of Wood street. Admission, 25 cents. ap25

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
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PRINCIPAL FEATURES:
Ordinary whole Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual Premium.
Special insurance NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments. All policies INCONTESTABLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums. All restrictions upon TRAVEL and RESIDENCE removed, and no permits required. NO ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and NO INCREASE of annual payments on any class of policies. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE PLAN; also upon the GUARANTEE INTEREST plan. NO NOTE is required on LOAN, and there is no ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST charged upon the same. Policies become SELF-SUSTAINING in about sixteen years, and thereafter yield an income to the Policy holder. Life, term and endowment policies are issued; also, guarantee interest policies and annuities.
Number of Policies Issued, 3,349; Covering in Risks, $7,813,840 00; Premiums, $369,047 23; Assets, over $350,000 00.
SUCCESS THE CRITERION OF EXCELLENCE.
The EMPIRE has issued more Policies by over 800 THE FIRST YEAR ending April 1st, 1870, than any other Company in this country in the same time at the same age.
The EMPIRE secures every Policy holder BY A DEPOSIT OF CASH CAPITAL with the State Treasury sufficiently ample to pay every policy.
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ap6

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We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
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